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VOL. III

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1916

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THE FUTURE OF BENZOL AND TOLUOL

One of the things contributing to the rapid upbuilding of America's coal-tar chemical industry has been the facility with which steel and gas producing plants have supplied the principal crude materials, benzol and toluol. The demand for these crudes has been active, both from explosive makers and dye concerns, and coke ovens have been turning out these light oils at an unprecedented capacity, and yet have no more than supplied the tremendous demand.

When the war in Europe ends a large proportion of the demand for benzol and toluol will end with it. Our peace-time consumption of these oils will scarcely be sufficient to keep all of the coke ovens busy in recovering them, even should we develop an export trade with countries which may need these coal-tar hydro-carbons.

It seems probable that many of our coke ovens will find it no longer practicable to recover the distillates as soon as peace comes. Those which have contracts with the big distributors like the Barrett Company will be in a fortunate position, while others, unable to contract for their output, will doubtless entirely cease production.

The fact that the big steel and gas companies realize that the end of the benzol and toluol bonanza is in sight is indicated by the fact that the representatives of a group of the largest factors, including the United States Steel Corporation, last week held a meeting in New York and parcelled out a big order for toluol from a Canadian munitions plant at a price which was said to be ridiculously low as compared to those which have been recently quoted or are even now being quoted in the open market on spot lots. These concerns pro-rated the Canadian order upon the basis of their unsold balance for 1917. The distribution of this order placed some of the concerns in a position where they are virtually sold up on toluol for all of 1917. What will come after that no one seems to know, but it is probable that there will be a scramble for contracts at gradually declining prices. Commercial benzol at 15 cents a gallon (it now being about 60 cents) is predicted as a probability as soon as the war ends. Whether 15-cent benzol will compete with gasoline as a motor fuel in peace times is a matter which events will determine. There seems to be no obstacle except the splendid system of automobile filling stations which the Standard Oil Company has built up. An organization of benzol producers powerful enough to compete with the Standard Oil Company and render the same service to the automobile trade might insure a future demand for benzol that would make the present war-demand seem picayune.

BANKERS SHOW CONFIDENCE IN DYE INDUSTRY

No industry can permanently succeed without the confidence of the investigating public, backed by the judgment of sound bankers. That such confidence is now being placed in the future of the American coal-tar dye industry is quite evident. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS is reliably informed that a group of Wall street investment bankers

recently offered a million dollars cash for a certain dye concern, not one of the few largest, but a concern which has been quite successful in a moderate way. The offer was rejected, the owners of the business having as much confidence in its future as the prospective purchasers.

Well informed men in the chemical trade seem to have lost whatever diffidence they formerly had shown as to the successful outcome of American efforts in dye manufacture. The country has surprised itself, thereby adding another laurel to the resourcefulness and inventive genius of the Yankees.

OUR INCREASING DEPENDENCE ON THE TROPICS

More than a billion dollars' worth of tropical products were brought into this country during the fiscal year 1916. The exact total was \$1,060,850,416, according to official figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, and this was a decided increase over the \$807,642,182 of 1915, the \$505,511,552 in 1905, and the \$303,476,706 in 1895.

These large and rapidly increasing purchases of tropical products consist mainly of foodstuffs and raw materials not produced in the United States and of certain others grown in our insular territories. Sugar heads the list, with imports valued at \$314,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916. That sum represents an increase of \$57,000,000 over 1915 and of \$156,000,000 over 1914. India rubber, gutta percha, gutta joolatong and other substitutes for rubber showed imports in 1916 valued at \$159,000,000 as against \$86,000,000 in the preceding year.

Imports of drugs, chemicals, dyes, oils, spices, etc., were as follows: Vegetable oils, \$34,000,000, against \$25,000,000 in 1915; gums, \$15,000,000, against \$12,000,000 in 1915; dye-woods and extracts, \$10,000,000, against \$5,000,000 in 1915; spices, \$9,000,000, against \$6,000,000 in 1915; indigo \$8,000,000, against \$1,600,000 in the preceding year. Vanilla beans, licorice root, opium, quinine-bearing barks, and sponges, in sums varying from about \$3,000,000 down to less than \$1,000,000 each, complete the list of the more important tropical and subtropical products imported.

THE FOOD SITUATION

The appointment of a food dictator in England, following similar action taken months ago in Germany; the announcement that the U. S. Department of Justice will investigate the high cost of food products; the agitation in this country for an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs; public discussion of food shortage and high prices and means to relieve them—all these things point to a world-wide food problem that will undoubtedly grow in seriousness throughout the winter.

Some solution must be worked out. Industrial corporations owe it to themselves to assist in arriving at means that will prevent suffering among those who are hardest hit by high food prices. Labor unrest is likely to follow extreme prices. Several big corporations, of which the General Chemical Company is one, have already devised plans by which their employes will be provided against want of food during the winter. The General Chemical Company's plan is the purchase by the concern of large quantities of food, these to be stored and doled out to employes during the winter at cost prices. Thus will the extortionate speculative profits be eliminated, and the workers provided with proper nourishment at prices which they can afford to pay.

NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA ADOPT NEW REGULATIONS FOR CHEMICAL PLANTS

State Labor Departments Act to Safeguard Workers and Pass Rules Likened to Those in Effect in Germany—Go Into Effect at Once

Regulations designed to safeguard the health of workers in plants where nitro and amido compounds are manufactured were adopted at a conference of representatives of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Departments of Labor with manufacturers' representatives. They will be enforced as soon as they have been printed and will apply both to plants already built and to those to be built in the future.

Chemical factories which have sprung up since the war began will be affected by the new regulations. These were drafted by Dr. Samuel Zamatolski, consulting chemist of the New Jersey Labor Department, and are based largely on rules in effect in Germany. Plants making aniline and its derivatives and aniline dyestuffs will come within the scope of the regulations. The conferees are working on rules to govern plants making high explosives, and it is expected an agreement will be reached on these within a short time.

One of the most important provisions in the new code is that buildings in which nitro and amido compounds are manufactured or regularly recovered in considerable quantities shall be properly ventilated. Another is that "buildings in which twice or more nitrated compounds of benzol or twice or more nitrated compounds of toluene are manufactured, shall be of fire-resisting material or shall be separated from other buildings; where necessary wooden floors are permissible."

Platforms may be built in buildings provided they do not cover more than three-fourths of the ground floor and provided that in buildings hereafter constructed the platforms shall be at least nine feet from the floor and from each other. In buildings already constructed this distance shall be at least seven feet. It was explained that it was desired to eliminate air pockets forming beneath platforms, such conditions having caused several deaths of workers in this city.

It is further provided that platforms may be erected on top of melting kettles or distilling apparatus only when the latter are constructed in such manner that vapors or gases cannot escape into the building. If advisable there shall remain between the outer walls and the platforms a free space of from eighteen inches to three feet.

In regard to floors it is provided that they shall be made non-absorbent, smooth and easy to clean. Walls of workrooms shall be kept clean and if painted with calomine shall be painted at least once a year. Windows which can be opened shall be provided on at least two sides.

In regard to the roof the code says: "If necessary the roof shall have a sufficient number of ventilators or other appliances which allow sufficient ventilation of the workroom and which can be kept open, even if it rains. Windows or skylights shall be so constructed that they can be operated from the floor or platform. Skylights in the roof shall be constructed of wire glass."

Workmen must not come into direct physical contact with nitro or amido compounds. Therefore it is recommended that liquid nitro and amido compounds be transported through closed pipe lines either by pumping, blowing, suction or gravity. These compounds when liquid shall be stored only in covered vessels. Whenever they are handled in such a manner as to generate dust, gases or vapors the work shall be carried on as far as practicable in covered or closed apparatus. The vapors from receivers of distillates shall be excluded from working buildings.

Chiseling out of solid nitro and amido compounds, when explosive, is forbidden, and when poisonous is allowed only when proper precautions are taken. Drying should be done in separate buildings used for drying only, or in properly constructed apparatus. Boilers fed with water containing aniline shall be fitted with safety valves and water glasses to prevent steam or water containing aniline entering the room. It is pointed out that special care should be taken so that all vapors generated in the opening, discharging

(Concluded on page 14)

ENLARGED PRODUCTION OF BENZOIC ACID IN THIS COUNTRY IS NOW ASSURED

Output Has Been Small Owing to Difficulties With Equipment and the Large Demand for Toluol by Munition Makers—Situation Will Be Relieved Soon

After months of great scarcity, in which benzoic acid has mounted in price to \$9 and \$10 a pound in the spot market, the problem of supply is about to be solved by the successful production of the acid in this country. Several manufacturers are now in a position to produce benzoic acid in commercial quantities of a purity answering all the requirements of the U. S. P. and one concern at least is said to have offered its product under such a guarantee. Its prices, while still far above normal, are much more attractive than the current spot market values, being about one-half of those quotations. In order to obtain these concessions, however, it is necessary to contract for at least six months for a total of 6,000 pounds to be delivered in equal monthly installments. But it is not necessary that one consumer accept the entire amount, the contract may be consummated by one or more in any proportion, the only stipulation being that the amounts aggregate the above quantity. The price quoted is said to be not over \$6 a pound and a further reduction of about \$1 a pound is made on a similar contract covering the second six months.

One of the principal factors that deterred the early growth of benzoic acid production was the high cost and the uncertainty of the toluol supply. This was due to the great demand for T. N. T., here and abroad, in the manufacture of munitions. With the opening during the year, of many benzol-recovery plants, with which nearly all the coke-oven plants are now equipped, and through the systemic efforts of one of the largest buyers of toluol for the Allies, the price has been gradually forced downward. It was then that prospective producers of benzoic acid turned their attention from a laboratory to a commercial product with the result that the domestic production of the acid is now assured. It is also said that the difficulty in obtaining the proper equipment for the manufacture of benzoic acid, as well as the problem of yield, is retarding the production somewhat. The percentage of yield in some instances was only about one-fourth or one-third of what it should have been, but this is being rapidly overcome.

The process generally employed in this country is the chlorination of toluol and the nitration of the resulting product (benzylchloride). With this process the benzoic acid is apt to contain a trace of free chlorine, one of the objections raised by consumers to the domestic product of earlier manufacture, but producers claim that this contamination is no longer present in their product. A process said to be in common use in Europe in recent years is the bichromate process in which vaporized toluol is passed through a series of jars or containers holding a solution of bichromate in sulphuric acid. With this method the resulting contaminate is a sulphate which can be easily removed.

One company in this country has been obtaining a crude benzoic acid in the manufacture of a related product. Until recently this crude has been disposed of as such, but the concern has now undertaken the refinement of the acid itself. The growing demand for the related product has necessitated increased equipments by this concern which are expected to be completed before the first of the year. The resultant yield of benzoic acid will be in quite appreciable amounts and will be offered to the trade on contract in the form of a guaranteed U. S. P. product.

Some of the concerns to whom the production of benzoic acid is attributed or who are contemplating its production are: The Chemical Company of America, 20 Platt street, New York; Davis Chemical Company, 120 Broadway, New York; Synthetic Color Company, Matawan, N. J.; Williamsburgh Chemical Company, Brooklyn; Frank Hemingway, Inc., 82 Beaver street, New York. One or two of the manufacturers of pharmaceutical

chemicals are manufacturing benzoic acid but their operations are said to be confined, for the present at least, to the production of only such amounts as they themselves require in the manufacture of the benzoates, etc.

BIG ORDER FOR TOLUOL FOR 1917 IS CLOSED

Canadian Munitions Plants Contract for Several Thousand Tons With Steel and Gas Companies—Canadian Production of Munitions to Have Preference in Future, It Is Said

An order for several thousand tons of toluol was closed in New York last week for 1917 delivery, with representatives of several of the largest steel and gas producing companies. The order was too large for any one plant to accept and make the deliveries which the munitions plants wanted, so it was decided to parcel it out among several coke plants, each concern to receive a share pro-rated on the basis of its unsold balance for 1917. No one could be found who would tell the exact amount of the contract. The production of toluol in the United States this year will reach about 32,000 short tons, and it is believed that the Canadian order is for a good share of a similar production next year.

A misunderstanding arose as to just what the agreement to parcel out the order might mean and representatives of steel and gas companies came to New York from points as far distant as the South and Middle West. It was thought that this method of division might give to the concern with a large unsold balance an unfair proportion of the contract, and each toluol producer was anxious to get his full share. It was realized that the end of the war would bring to an end the era of high prices for toluol, and all were determined to sell their output on contract as far ahead as possible. An evidence of their anxiety is revealed by the fact that the toluol is to be sold at a price considerably below \$2.00 a gallon, though the present market price on spot lots ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Another significant feature of this transaction is that all of this toluol is going to Canada. The British Government receives 25 per cent of the profits on all munitions made in Canadian plants, and it is asserted in well-informed circles that the Canadian plants are now obtaining the preference on all orders for ammunition. If the war should outlast the contracts, which some of the American munition plants have taken, it is predicted that their operations would then be confined to plants in Canada.

U. S. OUTPUT OF BENZOL AND TOLUOL GROWS

1916 Production Exceeds That of 1915 by a Considerable Amount, Being 30,000,000 Gallons of Benzol and 8,000,000 Gallons of Toluol—Refined Naphthalene, 12,500 Tons

Production of coal-tar crudes in the United States during 1916 will show a considerable gain over 1915, according to statistics prepared by Dr. Thos. H. Norton, dye and chemical expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. About 30,000,000 gallons of benzol (120,000 tons); 8,000,000 gallons of toluol (32,000 tons), and 12,500 tons of refined naphthalene will be produced by the by-product coke ovens by the end of the year.

In a bulletin published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in November, 1915, and revised in May, 1916, it was shown that production of these crudes in 1915 was about as follows: Benzol, 7,500 short tons monthly; toluol, 1,850 tons monthly, and refined naphthalene, 1,000 tons monthly.

All but about four of the steel and gas producing plants of the country, which are in a position to recover these by-products, are now doing so, according to Dr. Norton. The demand for the crudes continues very active, an evidence of which is the fact that toluol, U. S. P. grade, is scarce and high in price because few of the producers are taking the trouble to refine it, the munition makers taking so much of the crude product.

BANQUET FOR DRS. TAKAMINE AND HIRSCH

J. P. Devine is Host at Event in Honor of Men Who Have Been Summoned to Japan to Assist in Developing That Country's Dye Industry—Dr. Thomas H. Norton Dwells on America's Progress in Dye Manufacture.

A group of the country's foremost chemists attended a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, last Saturday evening as guests of J. P. Devine, manufacturer of chemical apparatus at Buffalo, to do honor to Dr. Jokichi Takamine and Dr. Alcan Hirsch, who have been summoned to Japan to assist in the development of that country's chemical and dye industries. Announcement of the selection of Drs. Takamine and Hirsch for this important work was exclusively made in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of November 15.

Frank A. Palen, manager of the New York office of the J. P. Devine Company, was toastmaster. The following is a complete list of the guests:

Joseph P. Devine, of Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. Jokichi Takamine, New York.
Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia University.
Ichita Taguchi.
Dr. Samuel Iserman, of Van Dyk & Company.
Prof. M. T. Bogert, of Columbia University.
Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, New York.
Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, Director of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jokichi Takamine, Jr., New York.
Prof. Alexander Smith, of Columbia University.
Dr. R. W. Cornelison, New York.
Dr. E. R. Weidlein, Associate of Dr. Bacon at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. W. Palen, New York.
Dr. E. F. Roeber, Editor of "Metallurgical & Chemical Engineering."
Marx Hirsch, New York.
Frank A. Palen, New York.
Eben Takamine, New York.
Dr. J. F. Harold, New York.
Lee Gunst, Brooklyn.
William G. Lindsay, Celluloid Company, Newark, New Jersey.
John F. Riddell, New York.
F. G. Metzger, of Columbia University.
Andre Ruhl, of the Creusot Steel Works, Paris, France.
Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Dye Expert, Department of Commerce, Washington.
Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute.
Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, New York.
Dr. Satow, of the University of Tokyo.
Prof. Charles Baskerville, College of the City of New York.
Arnold H. Goss, Detroit, Michigan.
Dr. S. Tamara, of the University of Tokyo.
Dr. Alcan Hirsch, New York.

Among those invited but who were unable to attend were the following: Dr. R. P. Rose, Walton Clark, Sr., Dr. Harper, University of Texas, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Dr. Charles L. Parsons, Henry Howard, George W. Sargent, Thomas A. Edison, Dr. Charles H. Herty, Joseph Hirsch, T. E. Stephens.

Mr. Palen in his introductory remarks as toastmaster made reference to the conspicuous work which Drs. Takamine and Hirsch have performed in the chemical industry, and also gave due credit to Mr. Devine for his part in the upbuilding of the American dye industry. Mr. Palen quoted Dr. Charles H. Herty, former president of the American Chemical Society, as saying that "the selection of these distinguished American chemists and engineers by the Japanese Government, to collaborate in the development of the Japanese dye industry, is an event of unusual significance, in which * * * all American chemists and engineers take pride."

Mr. Devine, as host, expressed his pleasure at greeting so many chemists of note, and added:

"It would perhaps be interesting for you gentlemen to know how and why this invitation was extended to Dr. Takamine and Dr. Hirsch to co-operate with the Japanese Dyestuffs Manufacturing Company in developing this great industry in Japan.

"Dr. Takamine, who is held in the highest esteem wherever he is known, was the logical man for them to turn to for assistance in this great work, and my close relationship with Dr. Takamine, covering a period of years, no doubt prompted him to submit his problems to me with the result

that we have built and shipped to Japan many complete plants for the manufacture of dye materials. Dr. Hirsch, who is associated with me, has been a part of all this preliminary work.

"The seriousness and importance of this enterprise grew from day to day with the result that in connection with my associate, Mr. Frank A. Palen, we prepared a long series of suggestions as to what, in our opinion, was the proper course for the Japanese company to pursue in developing the dye industry in Japan. These were submitted to Dr. Takamine who approved and presented them to the Japanese Dyestuffs Company, with the result that they invited Dr. Jokichi Takamine and Dr. Alcan Hirsch to go to Japan and co-operate with their chemical staff and directors to decide upon a definite policy. We were most anxious that they should have the advantage of our development here and in that way eliminate the mistakes that could not be prevented without previous experience.

"You gentlemen can all understand what an important work Dr. Takamine and Dr. Hirsch are called upon to perform and I am quite sure you all wish them the greatest success in their undertaking. It has a far-reaching effect, as it cements closer friendship between the United States and Japan, and the success of the mission of Dr. Takamine and Dr. Hirsch will reflect credit on the chemists and engineers in this country."

Others who spoke briefly were Drs. Takamine and Hirsch, Prof. Chandler, Prof. Baskerville, Dr. Noguchi, Prof. Bogert, Elwood Hendricks and Prof. Whitaker. Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dye expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, delivered an important address in which he declared that Drs. Takamine and Hirsch face a big problem, as Japan is handicapped by a scarcity of raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic colors. "The present yearly output of coal-tar crudes in Japan," he said, "available for transformation into dyestuffs is 1,000 tons of benzol, 250 tons of toluol and 400 tons of refined naphthalene. We now produce in the United States these quantities every four days!

"The Island Empire," Dr. Norton continued, "consumed annually, before the present world conflict, 5,330 short tons of coal-tar dyes, of which artificial indigo constituted 974 tons, and alizarin colors 102 tons. The total value of these colors was \$2,052,000. Switzerland contributed 8½% of the amount. The remainder came from Germany. In its extent, therefore, the coming Japanese national color industry is equivalent to about one-sixth of the future American production, absorbing the efforts of hundreds of chemists, and requiring many millions of capital.

"While the actual amount of synthetic dyes needed in Japan is approximately 16% of the American consumption, it is highly probable that the variety of colors in current use is not far removed from that required by our own textile and allied industries. Hence, in the demands upon constructive and co-ordinated talent, gentlemen, you will need to face much the same test of executive engineering and chemical powers, now being displayed so brilliantly by the cohorts of America's chemists. When you come to think of it, what a marvellous work they are doing!

"Two years ago the status of the artificial-color industry in this country was as follows: Six factories, employing at the utmost 400 operatives, were manufacturing coal-tar colors to the extent of 3,300 short tons annually. The production was based almost entirely upon the 'assembling' of intermediates, chiefly of German origin. Nine-tenths of the labor represented in a ton of 'American-made' colors in 1913, had been performed on the banks of the Rhine, or the Main, or the Spree. Today, over 30 American dyestuff works are producing about 27,000 tons of staple synthetic colors, and every pound is derived from American coal tar! Single establishments employ over 1,000 operatives. The largest company represents an investment of \$10,000,000.

"Before the advent of this deplorable war our annual domestic production of aniline, the most important intermediate, was 800 tons. We imported 2,500 tons. Today we are manufacturing this compound at the rate of nearly 20,000 tons. Much is employed in our rubber works, much also in our explosive factories. A large amount is used in the direct dyeing of aniline black upon

cottons—a substitute for sulphur black. The bulk of the output serves for the production of the various standard dyes. Their number, at present, is limited, probably not over 100. Each day witnesses, however, the addition of new colors. A few years hence, and we shall manufacture upon American soil all of the tints and shades needed to meet the vastly diversified requirements of our great textile industries, and of the leather, paper, ink, paint, varnish, fur, feather and straw branches, not to mention scores of minor but indispensable forms of productive activity.

"We are moving steadily, aye, swiftly, towards the goal set by American coal-tar chemists, the complete emancipation of this land from dependence upon foreign sources for our synthetic colors, medicinals, flavors, perfumes and photographic chemicals."

"What has enabled our country's chemists to create so rapidly this new American color industry? A nation's needs, the stimulus of gain, the proud satisfaction of successful achievement, these and other allied factors have played their part. But first and foremost comes the intelligent, magnificently organized co-operation of the men who have equipped these great workshops, where all the tints of the rainbow are called into existence. It is to the men who have so swiftly designed and built the digesters, the sulfonators, the autoclaves, and all the manifold machinery of the color factory, that our young industry owes its rapid evolution. To this group of accomplished engineers, and at their head the host of this evening, the vast army of consumers of dyes in this land owes a profound debt of gratitude. A similar feeling will certainly be evoked among your Japanese neighbors, as they witness that same measure of generous, skillful adaptation and co-operation in transforming into triumphant actuality the broad and far-reaching plans of the duo to whom we say farewell. A decade hence, my friends, and we shall gather again about this hospitable board to congratulate our host and the guests of the evening, upon that rarest of achievements, the creation of a new, national industry."

JAPAN'S LOGICAL DYE MARKET THE FAR EAST

Dr. Thomas H. Norton Says America Does Not Need to Fear from Budding Color Industry of Nippon Kingdom—Statistics as to Japanese and Chinese Consumption of Colors.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dye expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has arrived from Washington to make his headquarters for a number of weeks at Room No. 435 in the Custom House, New York, where he will prepare monographs on "Tanning Materials from Latin-American Countries" and on "European By-Product Coke Ovens."

Dr. Norton declares that great progress has been made in the manufacture of aniline colors in the United States this year. He says that so far as the production of those colors for which there is a large demand is concerned our dye industry has already "arrived" and is taking care of the demand in fairly good shape. Approximately 100 of the 950 or so known shades of dyes are now being manufactured in this country.

Our problem from now on, Dr. Norton says, is to produce the great variety of colors, for which there is only a small demand. For example, he points out that hundreds of the colors listed in the new dye census which he has prepared, and which is being distributed this week, are used in such small quantities that one manufacturer could turn out in one week all that the country would consume in a year. Therefore, one set of apparatus will serve for making many different colors; and, as it will be important to make up in advance a sufficient quantity to last for about a year, the importance of the figures in the dye census is clearly shown, as by no other means will our manufacturers be able to form an adequate conception of the quantities in which such dyes are used.

Dr. Norton views with equanimity the progress which Japan is making in the manufacture of aniline colors. He says that our new dyestuff tariff will prevent Japan from selling in this country in competition with American manufacturers, and that Japan's logical foreign market is China.

Dr. Norton has had considerable correspondence with the Japanese dye manufacturers, and for them he recently compiled some interesting figures on the color trade of Japan and China. The Japanese consumption of aniline colors is shown by figures from both Germany and Switzerland. These figures will doubtless be of interest to American manufacturers, and they are appended:

GERMANY—

EXPORTS OF COAL-TAR COLORS TO JAPAN IN 1913.

	quantity pounds	value dollars
Aniline and other coal-tar colors not specially mentioned	7,729,327	2,003,246
Alizarin red	28,659	5,172
Alizarin dyes, various	176,147	87,584
Indigo, artificial	1,810,187	1,364,216
Indigo carmine, pure or mixed with mineral substances or starch	220	

SWITZERLAND—

EXPORTS OF COAL-TAR COLORS TO JAPAN IN 1913.

	quantity pounds	value dollars
Artificial alizarin	no exports.	
Aniline, anthracene, naphthalene, and other coal-tar dyes not specially mentioned	767,862	242,099
Indigo, artificial	143,960	84,780

EXPORTS OF COAL-TAR DYES FROM BELGIUM TO CHINA IN 1913.

	pounds	dollars
Indigo, natural or artificial	23,603,821.0658	4,132,756.48

(Note:—Other coal-tar dyes are included under "all other dyes." The exports of the latter to China are given as 4,775,778 lbs., valued at \$896,604.

EXPORTS OF COAL-TAR DYES FROM SWITZERLAND TO CHINA IN 1913.

	pounds	dollars
Aniline, anthracene, naphthalene, and other coal-tar dyes	600,131	93,388
Indigo, artificial	2,845,697	493,082

EXPORTS OF COAL-TAR DYES FROM GERMANY TO CHINA IN 1913.

	pounds	dollars
Aniline and other coal-tar colors not specially mentioned	18,653,341	4,536,994
Indigo, synthetic	47,089,374	5,187,454
Alizarin red	5,291	579
Alizarin, various colors	4,850	965

EXPORTS OF COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS FROM EUROPE TO CHINA IN 1913.

	pounds	dollars
From the United Kingdom:		
Products of coal-tar (a)	11,648	6,861
From France:		
Other products derived from coal tar, except picric acid and alizarin, of which articles there were no exports from France to China in 1913. (b)	347,070	
(a) The British report gives no exports of coal-tar dyes or indigo to China in 1913, although such exports in small amounts may be included under "other foreign countries."		
(b) Only 3,066 lbs. of this amount was of domestic origin.		
Average value per metric quintal of 220.46 lbs. = \$60.		

IMPORTS OF DYESTUFFS INTO CHINA, 1913.

	pounds	dollars
Indigo, vegetable:		
From Hongkong	1,629,466	40,119
Other countries	53,200	1,389
Total	1,682,666	41,508
Re-exported		
Net imports:	1,682,666	41,508
Indigo, synthetic:		
From Hongkong	1,850,000	371,863
Great Britain	40,000	6,147
Germany	13,634,800	2,553,500
Belgium	24,681,066	3,651,621
France	2,358,400	422,813
Other countries	82,000	13,134
Total	42,646,266	7,019,086
Re-exported	36,400	5,923
Net imports	42,609,866	7,013,163
Coal-Tar dyes:		
From Hongkong	\$ 397,538	
Great Britain	190,863	
Germany	1,594,505	
Netherlands	175,585	
Belgium	1,500,916	
Other Countries	97,121	
Total	\$3,956,529	
Re-exported	18,607	
Net imports	\$3,937,922	

NITRATE DEPOSITS IN U. S. DISAPPOINTING

Geological Survey Reports That Prospectors Have Found Many Surface Showings But Investigations Have Shown Worthlessness

Nitrate deposits in many parts of the United States have been examined during the last two years by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The importance of finding a natural supply of nitrates within our own borders, which might serve our needs in case of war, has given incentive to this work and has directed widespread public attention to the subject.

Prospectors in many places have raised great hopes by finding good surface showings of these salts, but investigation has seemed to force the acceptance of a general adverse judgment as to their value—a judgment that has been adopted with the greatest reluctance by all concerned. Incidentally, advantage seems to have been taken of the situation to promote certain stock-selling enterprises, even after the evidence as to the worthlessness of the deposits became sufficient to satisfy any competent judge, so that one is forced to question either the good faith of the promoters or their practical judgment.

As a result of careful study of these deposits, and particularly of evidence gathered on recent visits to prospects in different parts of the country, Hoyt S. Gale, a geologist of the Federal Survey, has submitted the following general summary, which is commended to the consideration of those who are tempted to invest their money in such enterprises.

"Fine specimens of practically pure nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash (saltpeter) have been found in many parts of the country, and careful investigation of specimens and localities seems to warrant some definite conclusions as to the practical value of these deposits, especially to those who are invited to spend their money in investigations like those the Survey has already made.

"The nitrate salts occur as crusts or films on the faces of ledges; as seams—most of them thin, though some are fairly thick—in crevices of shattered rock; and as deposits filling spaces in porous rocks at and near the surface or extending to a depth of several feet. They are naturally preserved in recesses in the rock ledges, where they are sheltered from the dissolving action of rain, snow water, or even mist. They are found in lava ledges, in beds of volcanic tuff or ash, and in limestone and sandstone. Their existence or preservation is apparently dependent rather on the shattered or porous nature of the rock than on its kind or composition. These deposits, which have been referred to as cave or ledge deposits, are of essentially the same type wherever found, although they vary considerably in details of occurrence.

"The incrustations are found not only on the faces and fractures of ledges of solid rock, but some of them form layers or cementing constituents in the loose soil and rock breccia at the bases of cliffs, or lie in places protected from the weather. Some samples obtained from both these sources are rich in nitrate salts, and analyses of such materials will bear little significant relation to the actual character or content of the mass of the rock of which the ledge is formed. It appears that the deposits are superficial—that is, they do not extend far into the mass of the rock—and the nitrate salt found is insignificant in amount.

"Nitrates are found in unusually large quantities in some soils and in some clay hills, particularly in southern California. These deposits have been examined by many persons and the general conclusion reached has been unfavorable to the idea of their practical utilization. The nitrate content, although unusually large as compared with the content of ordinary soils, probably does not average over 1 or 2 per cent of the soil or clay, and it is very doubtful whether the material could be worked commercially.

"Any one who is not convinced by the judgment already reached as to these deposits and who is determined to devote his time or money to their further exploration should do so with full knowledge of the evidence already in hand and should not be led into such a venture by more or less misleading representations. The Geological Survey will always be glad to make an examination of any samples submitted."

U. S. NOW BIG BUYER OF CHILEAN NITRATE

Germany's Place as Best Customer of South American Country Now Usurped by United States—1915 Production Not Up to Normal

According to reports to the United States Government from Chile the production of nitrate of soda there in 1915 showed a large falling off, as compared with 1913. The production of nitrate of soda has been affected by the war, Germany having formerly been a very good customer. The United States has taken Germany's place as Chile's best customer for nitrate.

"During the months immediately after the opening of the war," says a consular report, "when the outlook for the nitrate trade was anything but hopeful and the oficinas were stopping operations, a large proportion of the laborers were transported to the southern part of Chile, there being no work of any kind for them in the nitrate pampa. During 1915 this movement of laborers was reversed and many thousands were returned to their former work, partly at the expense of the Chilean Government, which placed some of its naval transports in this service for a period, and partly by the proprietors of nitrate plants, who formed an association for this purpose.

"The prompt recovery of the nitrate industry was in a large measure due to aid received from the Chilean Government through the operations of a law passed shortly after the outbreak of the war. By this law nitrate companies which had in their possession stocks of finished nitrate either at coast ports or at their oficinas could receive from the Government a loan at a definite rate per quintal. With these funds the companies were enabled to continue in operation at times when it was difficult to secure loans from other sources. Upon the sale of nitrate the loans were repaid. There were many operations of this nature during the year, but at the end of 1915 most of the sums advanced had been repaid to the Government.

"The prices ruling in Chile for nitrate during the year were on an average satisfactory and generally remunerative to the manufacturer and to the conservative dealer. During the period of greatest depression 5s. 8d. (\$1.28) per Spanish quintal of 101.4 pounds alongside vessel was the best to be obtained, but later in the year, as shipments and demand increased, there came a period of abnormally high prices, as high as 9s. 7d. (\$2.63) per quintal being quoted. This high price, which was for immediate delivery, was largely a result of speculation and resale by dealers rather than a price then being obtained by manufacturers.

"The growing scarcity of vessels in which to ship nitrate, however, and finally the closing of the Panama Canal in September, interfered with shipment, and purchases for immediate delivery were not so attractive to speculators. The rapid and constant increase in production also helped to raise apprehensions as to the future strength of the nitrate market, there being some misgivings as to overproduction, while it was feared that the high cost of nitrate to the consumer in consequence of higher ocean freights would tend to reduce consumption of nitrate as a fertilizer. As a result of all of these influences the price receded during the last three months of 1915.

"The plan proposed in Germany to form a monopoly which would embrace the producers of nitrogenous substances within that country served to draw attention in Chile to the rapid increase in the production of such artificial substances as cyanamid, sulphate of ammonia, etc., in various parts of the world. It began to be evident that Germany, which formerly took about 30 per cent of the nitrate of soda exported from Chile, might in the future be independent of this source of supply, and it was realized that improvements in the methods of manufacturing and marketing Chilean nitrate should be looked for in order to compete with the newer products of other countries. In some of the nitrate oficinas much attention has been given in recent years to the development of more economical methods and to greater volume of extraction of the nitrate contents of the caliche. Improvements have been made over old systems, but it is believed that further experimentation is needed. It is gratifying to state that possibly the most thorough work along this line has been

done at the oficina of the only American-owned company operating in this district.

"A notable feature of the demand during 1915 was the large proportion of refined nitrate taken, with 96 per cent or more of nitrate of sodium content, rather than of the ordinary grade of 95 per cent nitrate content, indicating that the principal demand was for use in the manufacture of explosives and not in agricultural fertilizers, as formerly.

"No shipments, of course, were made directly to the central empires of Europe or their allies. Germany formerly received about 30 per cent of the Chilean nitrate production, being the largest single importer, and the supplies of nitrate used in various other countries were usually purchased in Hamburg. To supply the needs of those other countries, direct shipments have been made. The place of Germany as the largest customer for Chilean nitrate is now taken by the United States. It has been reported that American consumption of nitrate for fertilizer purposes decreased, principally in the cotton-growing States, but the increased use for explosives has more than offset this. The extent of the increase is shown by the following figures taken from the declared export returns from the two consular offices in the nitrate district.

"Shipments of nitrate from Antofagasta to the United States amounted to 719,764,404 pounds in 1913, 542,783,221 pounds in 1914, and 1,169,170,516 pounds in 1915. From Iquique 526,064,270 pounds were shipped in 1913, 374,337,062 pounds in 1914, and 700,628,958 pounds in 1915, making a total from this district of 1,246,368,674 pounds in 1913, 917,120,283 pounds in 1914, and 1,869,799,474 pounds in 1915. These quantities are exclusive of shipments to the Hawaiian Islands.

"During the year one new oficina was practically completed in the Aguas Blancas district, and steps were taken toward the construction of an additional oficina by the largest interest in the district, the Compania de Salitres de Antofagasta. Should the demand for nitrate continue, with high prices and with abundant freight room for shipments, it is now possible rapidly to increase production of nitrate over the quantity which has been made at any period in the past."

PROF. C. A. AVERY IS DEAD

BOSTON, MASS., November 20—Prof. Charles Ellery Avery, professor of chemistry in Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in the early 70s, and one of the founders of the Avery Chemical Company, now the third largest chemical company in New England, died at Littleton, Mass., aged 68. While a student in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where later he was an instructor, he devised a method of folding filter paper now universally used. Later he invented the process of manufacturing lactic acid, on which this large chemical industry is based.

DAVID HOWARD DIES IN LONDON

David Howard, one of the founders of Howard's and Sons, Ltd., London, England, manufacturers of quinine and other pharmaceutical chemicals, is dead. The news was received here by cable from London a few days ago. He was a past president of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Howard was in the United States on business about six months ago.

PERCY C. MAGNUS DEAD

Percy C. Magnus, member of the firm of Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, New York, dealers in essential oils and perfumers' raw materials, died last Thursday at his home in Brooklyn in his fifty-sixth year.

SOUTH MAKING CHEMICALS

Success of the new Federal Dyestuff Chemical Company, which is operating a large plant in Kingsport, Tenn., is being followed by announcement of additional chemical plants for Dixie as follows: H. E. Young & Co., Charlottesville, Va., \$150,000 plant, to make dyes and chemicals; Good Chemical Company, Basic City, Va., \$1,000,000 capital to make chemicals.

DRUG HOUSES SHIP OPIATES TO CANADA TO BE SMUGGLED BACK TO U. S. IS CHARGE

Justice Collins Makes This Accusation at Meeting of Drug Evil Committee—Indignantly Denied by Con- cerns Handling Narcotics

At a meeting of the drug evil committee of the State Association of Judges and Justices, held at the Criminal Courts building in New York one day last week, it was openly charged that American wholesale drug houses are shipping heroin and other habit-forming drugs to Canada in quantities greatly beyond the possible legitimate Canadian consumption, and that these drugs are smuggled back into the United States. This charge was made in the presence of Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of Schieffelin & Co., Herbert D. Robbins of McKesson & Robbins and Herman A. Metz of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, who had been invited to meet with the committee and co-operate in the promulgation of remedial legislation for the drug evil.

Justice Collins, who presided at the meeting, was the one to make the charge. He said:

"A vast traffic in these drugs has grown up in the underworld. It is increasing rapidly. Our courts are becoming more crowded with drug victims daily.

"This cannot be explained on the theory that the law is being evaded. Such a vast amount of drugs could not be properly and legally obtained from the wholesalers. Some wholesalers are responsible for this traffic.

"We have obtained the records of the United States custom officials and find that American firms are shipping drugs to Canada in quantities vastly beyond the possible Canadian consumption. We know that these drugs eventually find their way into the underworld."

Frederick R. Greer, representative of the Canadian custom service in New York, denied that American drug houses are carrying on an illegitimate trade in such drugs with Canada.

"The drug laws of Canada are very strict," he said. "Only registered physicians are permitted to import heroin, cocaine or any other derivatives of opium. I know that the quantity imported is very small. My opinion is that some American druggists are not as careful in their sales as they should be. I have no doubt that men come to the big firms in this country, claiming to represent Canadian firms and buy these drugs and take them away in their suit cases. Probably these drugs never leave this country."

Herman A. Metz told the committee he knows of one man living at Windsor, Ont., just across the border from Detroit, who has become very rich in the traffic in habit-forming drugs.

"This man buys drugs in large quantities," said Mr. Metz, "and then floods this country with circulars offering them for sale. The average doctor is not beyond buying them."

Mr. Metz explained to the committee that his concern does not deal in either heroin or cocaine, though handling synthetic substitutes for these drugs. Mr. Metz thought that the manufacture of heroin should be forbidden by law.

Justice Collins told the committee that drugs have been smuggled over from Canada by pullman porters. Another favorite method is to bring them over the border in automobile tires.

Narcotic drug manufacturers and wholesale druggists of New York City indignantly deny the accusations of Justice Collins, who has admitted, it is said, that he has no proofs with which to substantiate them.

IMPORTS OF GUM ARABIC AND SENNA FROM EGYPT

According to a consular report the United States in 1915 took \$22,600 worth of senna from Egypt. The United Kingdom took \$16,138 worth and France, \$7,575 worth. Gum arabic is another important product of Egypt, of which the United States bought \$30,319 worth in 1915; the United Kingdom took \$14,301 worth and France \$210,048 worth.

SWISS PHARMACEUTICALS SOLD TO U. S.

This Country Imported \$551,091 Worth in 1915—Many Special Preparations Included—Switzerland's Coal-Tar Industry Has Had a Rapid Growth

Supplementing the information contained in last week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS on the growth of the chemical and dye industry in Switzerland, follows a summary of the report of Consul Walter H. Schulz, at Berne, on the pharmaceutical industry of that country. Exports to the United States in 1915 amounted to \$551,091 as compared with \$394,384 in 1914 and include pharmaceutical products, drugs, perfumery, and chemicals other than dyestuffs. For the first time in years Swiss alkaloids and saccharin were imported by the United States. Other items included in this category worthy of mention are nucleic acid, silver, citral, oil of ginger, glycerin, and orris root.

American purchases are limited largely to acid potassium tartrate, boric and phosphoric acids, sodium, tanning extracts, oils of lavender and carnation, methylated alcohol, camphor, collodion, phosgen, chlorine, codeine, bromine, coal-tar derivatives, benzylchloride, nitrobenzene, naphthol, glue, gelatin, and fish glue. Exports in this class to the United States for the two years were as follows:

Items.	1914	1915
Chemicals for pharmaceutical purposes:		
Vegetable alkaloids		\$19,981
Saccharin		8,754
All other	\$22,861	45,181
Pharmaceutical powders, etc	11,988	38,454
Perfumery and cosmetics	168,999	162,505
Chemicals for industrial purposes:		
Acid potassium tartrate	2,780	7,145
Boric and phosphoric acids	5,382	2,740
Sodium		13,067
Tanning extracts	47,503	15,976
Methylated alcohol	7,517	1,125
Coal-tar derivatives		2,474
Glycerin	25,000	110,277
Benzylchloride		706
Glue	23,469	87,145
Gelatin and fish glue	78,865	35,562
Dyeing materials:		
Logwood extracts	77,714	6,002
Aniline colors	1,039,721	819,528
Indigo	178,854	156,101
Other artificial colors		3,528
Varnish and enamel		114
Total	1,690,787	1,536,251

The increase in Switzerland's export trade in its leading pharmaceutical and drug products last year is clearly shown in the following statement, which gives the value of the exports for the two years:

Pharmaceutical and drug products.	1914	1915
Acid potassium tartrate	\$22,000	\$85,000
Boric and phosphoric acids	30,000	65,000
Calcium carbide	1,351,000	2,316,000
Chlorates, perchlorates, and persulphates	268,000	662,000
Coal-tar derivatives	24,000	100,000
Gelatin and fish glue	186,000	256,000
Glue	157,000	246,000
Glycerin	97,000	174,000
Methylated alcohol, collodion, phosgen, chlorine, iodine and bromine	82,000	344,000
Nitric acid	56,000	82,000
Sodium	101,000	310,000
Tannic and gallic acids	152,000	143,000
Tanning extracts	133,000	145,000

From the above it will be seen that the total exports of all the items enumerated increased last year, except tannic and gallic acids, but in the exports to the United States there was a shrinkage in the amounts of perfumery and cosmetics, boric and phosphoric acids, tanning extracts, methylated alcohol, gelatin and fish glue, logwood extracts, aniline colors and no varnish or enamel. Over half of the glycerin produced was shipped to the United States.

Among the numerous pharmaceutical specialties manufactured in the Berne consular district are protargol, col-largol, argyrol, itrol, and solargyl (a new silver protein compound, containing 30 per cent of silver and very soluble in water). Other pharmaceutical preparations originating in this district, are airoil, phytin, throcol, salen, benzosalen, vioform, lipogodin, jodostarin, odogallicin.

Of the 107 and more chemical works and laboratories in Switzerland, seven are in the Berne consular district; the

majority, however, are in Zurich, Basel and Geneva. Haaf and Company, of Liebefeld, near Berne, is perhaps the most important company in the district. It is not only actively engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products but it has succeeded in producing artificial leather, ivory, celluloid and rubber. The last is claimed to be cheaper than the natural caoutchouc.

The first Swiss chemical factory dates back to 1764, but the industry as a whole did not begin to flourish until the middle of the 19th century. The coal-tar industry made its appearance about 1860 and rapidly grew to be the most important chemical industry of the country. Its colors were first exported in considerable quantities in 1896. Synthetic indigo, however, did not become an export article until 1911, when \$978,957 worth was exported, more than one-half going to China and \$178,854 worth to the United States. The importance of the Swiss dye industry is shown by the following table of exports since 1896:

Year	Coal-tar colors.	Vegetable dyestuff extracts.	Tanning extracts.	Synthetic indigo.
1896	\$2,580,754	\$94,923	\$126,770	
1897	3,186,632	117,480	147,627	
1898	3,259,539	98,156	135,323	
1899	3,172,331	81,860	148,153	
1900	2,961,173	69,576	125,347	
1901	2,847,389	65,610	123,719	
1902	3,081,563	73,871	141,673	
1903	3,336,626	76,987	146,778	
1904	3,452,436	75,732	133,064	
1905	3,862,756	73,068	160,137	
1906	4,205,646	72,038	142,803	
1907	4,233,533	78,866	139,872	
1908	3,793,836	81,538	152,479	
1909	4,667,869	94,239	183,640	
1910	4,905,002	99,142	223,434	
1911	4,920,212	115,404	297,684	\$72,400
1912	4,970,474	97,546	315,130	291,334
1913	4,794,960	95,987	323,782	754,772
1914	5,123,944	84,250	286,252	987,556
1915	5,585,738	94,261	289,144	434,525

SENATOR HUGHES WILL MOVE FOR HIGHER DUTIES ON DYESTUFFS

The New York Times on Sunday published an interview with U. S. Senator Hughes, whose home is in Paterson, N. J., the center in this country of the silk manufacturing industry, in which the Senator declared that when Congress convenes in December he will make an effort to push through an amendment to the dye tariff incorporating higher duties on dyestuffs.

He said also that he would make an attempt to obtain publicity for the data which was excluded from the dye census of the Department of Commerce by Secretary Redfield at the behest of German dye importers.

"A resolution," said the Senator, "will undoubtedly be introduced into the Senate calling for the publication of all the information in the hands of the Secretary bearing upon the dyestuff census. There seems no reason why the manufacturing interests should not have this data. I do not think that the importing interests require special consideration when the upbuilding and conservation of American industries are concerned. I shall take up the matter when Congress convenes next month."

DYES ARRIVE FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT

A shipment of dyes consigned to the United States Government reached here Friday on the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam. It includes 50 casks of printers' inks in powder form, 70 casks of Prussian blue and 80 casks of Chinese blue. No other consignment of dyes appears in the vessel's manifest.

These colors will be turned over to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to be used in coloring the different Government stamps and Treasury notes.

Colors used by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving consist of lakes and earth colors especially prepared in Germany and do not comprise any of the tinctorial substances sold in the industrial dyestuff market. At the prevailing prices for these colors, the shipment just received would aggregate well over \$1,000,000, the total weight being in the neighborhood of 600,000 lbs.

SIGNS OF AN AWAKENING IN ENGLAND TO IMPORTANCE OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Frequent Mention of the Subject Is Made in the House of Commons—Success of a British Concern in the Manufacture of Atropine

LONDON, November 6—Matters relating to the chemical and allied trades are being brought to the notice of the public in a way they have never been before, and scarcely a day passes without some reference being made in the House of Commons to one or other of the many branches of the industry. Everywhere there are signs of an awakening on the part of the nation to the importance of this business, and there can be no doubt that as a result of this increased interest the chemical and associated trades will be placed on a better and firmer footing than they have ever been before.

The Minister of Munitions announced last week that arrangements are being made to safeguard the rights of inventors and owners of secret chemical processes, whilst with regard to the coal-tar color industry, it was hinted by a member that already the Board of Trade had advanced approximately £1,000,000 for the regeneration of this trade.

Regarding synthetic indigo, developments in connection with which have been noted in previous letters to you, an inquiry was made in the House as to whether the firm of Castner-Kellner asked to be allowed to tender, as well as Messrs. Levenstein and British Dyes, Ltd., for the Ellesmere Port Works, whether they subsequently withdrew their application, and whether they were now making the intermediate phenyl-glycine for Messrs. Levenstein to make the indigo from. The answer of the President of the Board of Trade was to the effect that in reply to an invitation to submit evidence of their ability to manufacture synthetic indigo, if they desired to tender for the works in question, the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, Ltd., informed the Board of Trade that after full consideration they had decided not to tender. He had no knowledge as to any arrangement for the supply by that company of phenyl-glycine.

A striking illustration of success in the manufacture of fine chemicals in England since the cessation of such imports is afforded by the manufacture of atropine by the firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. who, at the request of the authorities, commenced to produce it and its salts about twelve months ago. The first of the alkaloid made was needed by the Government, but before long the firm produced sufficient to supply hospitals and dispensing chemists also. They have now made arrangements for regular supplies of Egyptian henbane, and are now making the alkaloid in large quantities.

Tri-nitro-toluene poisoning having since the war considerably increased (the number of cases during the first nine months of this year being 95, and the deaths from this poisoning 28) new regulations have been issued by the Ministry of Munitions to safeguard the health of all factory employes handling T. N. T. and other noxious explosives. For the future no worker will be allowed to handle certain kinds of explosives for longer than two weeks without a change to some other safer form of work. A special costume and towel will be supplied to each worker, and these will be regularly washed, inspected, and made chemically pure. Food must not be consumed on the premises, and every worker must be supplied daily at the expense of the factory occupier with a pint of milk, or cocoa made from milk. By these preventive measures it is hoped to minimize to the utmost all danger to health, and to prevent the yellow discoloration of the face, hair, and hands apt to be caused by handling T. N. T.

Enemy Firms Use Swiss Names

Some enemy firms have established branches in Switzerland under a title in which the name "Swiss" occurs, with the object of securing business from this country. Goods labelled "Swiss" having in consequence become suspect, the Swiss Federal Council has now promulgated an order which should put a stop to the practice referred to. The order prohibits foreign business firms, whether private or otherwise, or branches of foreign firms, from using in their trade name the words "Swiss" or "Federal" or the names of Swiss cantons or districts. It also provides for the examination,

in doubtful cases, by the respective Chambers of Commerce of joint stock companies and co-operative societies, with a view to determining the extent of their claims to be Swiss; for the names, personality, and domicile of all members of the executive committees of joint stock companies to be published; and for the proprietors of a business house to incorporate their names in giving a title to their firms.

Treatment of Wounds

The treatment of wounds continues to receive much attention and an interesting contribution to the subject was made by Dr. Sherman of Pittsburgh, U. S. A., before the Surgical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine in London the other day, when he described the method followed by Carrel for the sterilization of wounds, which method he contended should be regarded as new. The antiseptic employed was Dakins solution prepared according to the formula suggested by Daufresne with chloride of lime (bleaching powder) having 25 per cent of active chloride.

The quantities of necessary substances to prepare 10 litres of solution were: Chloride of lime 200 grammes, sodium carbonate (dry) 100 grammes, sodium bicarbonate 80 grammes. The chloride of lime was put into a 12-litre flask with 5 litres of ordinary water, shaken vigorously for a few minutes, and left in contact for from 6 to 12 hours. At the same time the carbonate and bicarbonate of soda were dissolved in another 5 litres of water. The salt solution was then poured into the flask containing the chloride of lime, and the mixture being well shaken was allowed to stand so that the calcium carbonate might fall. After about half an hour the liquid was siphoned off, and filtered through a double paper to render it clear. It should then be kept in a dark place. In the treatment of wounds the solution was led to them from a glass container, by means of several rubber tubes in which holes were cut at frequent intervals. These were introduced into the wounds or laid upon them in such a way that every part of their surfaces or recesses was irrigated. Gauze, highly adjusted, round the tubes assisted in keeping them in position, and in bringing the whole area into contact with the solution, and the wounds were flushed intermittently. With this method, even serious and deep wounds soon became free from pus, and covered by healthy granulation and before many days could be sutured, or brought into apposition by strips of plaster, union then occurring rapidly.

Much interest has been taken by military and civilians alike in the exhibition of contrivances in the way of camp sanatoria and economy by the 200 or so chemists comprising the Pharmacist Volunteer Corps at their camp at Brockwell Park, London. The Corps, which is linked with the Central London Volunteer Regiment, has won high commendation from military representatives who have inspected it.

New Companies Licensed

A. J. Husband, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £2,000 to carry on the business of varnish manufacturers, chemists, druggists, drysalers, etc.; the subscribers being A. J. Husband, 24 Chitterton road, London, S. W. H. Spencer, and R. J. Hamer. The Board of Trade has authorized the acquisition by this company of part of the undertaking of Heyl Bros., Ltd., the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under a section of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The company may not issue share warrants to bearer, and the usual Board of Trade restrictions on allotment of shares to foreigners, etc., are incorporated in the memorandum of association. Other new companies registered are: Sanagen Co., Ltd., with a capitalization of £100, to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers and dealers in the medicinal preparation known as "Sanagen," with E. P. Carpenter, 159 King's avenue, Clapham Park, London, and K. K. Carson, as directors; Boots British Chemicals, Ltd., with a capital of £100, to carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, etc., the registered office being at Trent street, Nottingham; J. P. Gilmour, Ltd., with a capital of £100, to carry on the business of J. P. Gilmour, chemist, Cathcart road, Glasgow, with registered office at same address; and British Sanatogen, Ltd., with a capital of £100 to carry on the business of pharmaceutical manufacturing and general chemists, etc., the subscribers being F. A. S. Gwatkin, 33 East Sheen avenue, East Sheen, and S. Cronin.

BENZOIC ACID BADLY WANTED IN ENGLAND

Scarcity There as Well as Here—Benzoate of Soda Also High and Hard to Find—Many Prices Take On a Firmer Trend, Our Correspondent Reports

LONDON, November 6—There are few changes to report either in fine chemicals or drugs. In heavy chemicals the upward movement reported last week in sulphate of copper and bleaching powder has made further progress and a large number of oils have entered the list of advances including coconut, crude cottonseed, linseed, palm, rape, soya, etc.

As being firm to dearer may be noted white arsenic, menthol, sugar of milk Dutch, sandalwood oil, otto of rose, camphor Japan slabs. Slight declines have taken place in quinine, formaldehyde, salicylic preparations—forward—and sulphonal, while acetic, citric and tartaric acids, atropine and hydroquinone are lower. Ipecacuanha is accumulating and is a weak market.

The information just reaches us that our trade relationship with Sweden, which for some months past has been somewhat strained, is about to enter a decidedly more congenial phase and there are good grounds for anticipating a complete withdrawal by both sides of the distressing formalities which of late have in many cases rendered direct shipments and transit business with Russia and Baltic ports almost abortive.

ARSENIC—English white powder has advanced to £39 owing to scarcity. Difficulty is also met with in obtaining a sufficiency of barrels.

ACETIC ACID—Again lower, 80% in casks is offering to arrive at £70.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—New domestic makers and fresh agencies for import are cropping up like mushrooms and a general *sauf que peut* will soon be the result. A few weeks ago sales were made at 50s per lb. for forward delivery as against today's quotation for spot of 25s. In consequence of the rapid fall exporters are placing their orders by small instalments and only a retail business is doing. Salol, acid salicylic and salicylate of soda are in similar case and cabled lower offers elicit little response.

ATROPINE—Owing to cheaper supplies of raw material and new English makers appearing in the market this alkaloid is now obtainable at 150s and sulphate at 120s per ounce net.

BENZOIC ACID from TOLUOL—Is badly wanted and there is little prospect of supplies coming forward. The comparatively small quantities available are fetching 27s per lb., while the benzoate of soda is likewise scarcer at 22s 6d per lb.

BROMIDES—Are firmer, especially the potassium salt, it being reported that the American manufacturers are behind hand with deliveries.

BLEACHING POWDER—In casks £25 per ton.

CAMPHOR REFINED—Jap slabs 2½ lbs. have been sold at 2s 11d per lb. on spot. English bells, 2s 6d. Flowers, 2s 5d per lb.

CITRIC ACID—2s. 5½d per lb.

TARTARIC ACID—2s 7d per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR—96%, 180s per cwt.

MENTHOL—Sales spot, 12s 6d to 12s 9d; forward, 14s 6d c.i.f.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD—English E. I. dearer at 40s to 42s per lb.

OIL OF LINSEED—1s 9d dearer at 45s per cwt.

OIL OF COTTONSEED—2s dearer crude 43s per cwt.

OIL OF RAPE—2s dearer British refined 52s.

OIL OF PALM—Firmer at 42s 6d per cwt.

OIL OF ROSE, BULGARIAN—"Pure" 55s per oz.

OIL OF ROSE, FRENCH—42s 6d.

HYDROQUINONE—15s 6d to 17s 6d per lb.

SULPHATE OF COPPER—£54 per ton.

MORPHIA—In second hands muriate powder 14s 6d per oz.

Manufacturers are quoting nominally 13s 6d without accepting orders.

QUININE—A fairly large business is reported doing for export at 2s 3d for sulphate.

LICORICE FOR CHINESE MEDICINE

There is usually a strong demand in the wholesale drug market of Hongkong for licorice root (known among the Chinese as gum cho), but the trade has been brought into new prominence in the past few months by a rise in price to as high as \$70 local currency per picul of 133 1-3 pounds, or 26 cents United States gold a pound, says a consular report. At present the price is about \$50 local currency, or approximately 20 cents gold a pound. A normal price is \$30 to \$40 local currency, or 11 to 15 cents gold a pound. The root retails in Hongkong all the way from 10 cents to 50 cents gold a pound, according to quality.

Kansu Province in northwest China is the chief supplier of the Hongkong market. The root arrives here in bundles of irregular sizes wrapped in coarse grass or reed matting. The pieces range in length up to 1½ feet and in thickness up to three-fourths of an inch. They are the gray-brown root with yellow core once familiar to American schoolboys. The Chinese use the root for the manufacture of "cooling medicine," or a decoction for fevers. Inasmuch as licorice plants are at times a pest in some of the dry western sections of the United States the possibilities of trade in this line may merit attention. The import of the root into Hongkong is easily the largest item in the Chinese wholesale drug trade.

NEW BUILDING FOR SOUTHERN DRUG CO.

HOUSTON, TEX., November 18—The Southern Drug Company will shortly remove to its new building at Crawford and Preston. This building is being erected at a cost of \$125,000; it has three stories and a basement, is of reinforced concrete with brick facing, fireproof and thoroughly modern. About fifty per cent more space will be available than the company has in its present quarters. B. B. Gilmer, president of the company, has just returned from the East, where he purchased furnishings and equipment for the new building. S. F. Carter is active vice-president of the company; J. W. Lester, secretary; G. P. Stone, treasurer; W. C. Bushardt, manager of the sundry department.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY WILL NEED OUR GOODS

Erwin W. Thompson, United States commercial attaché at The Hague and Berlin, is on leave of absence in this country and has been making a number of addresses to commercial organizations about our trade with Holland and Germany after the war. Those countries, he says, are "cleaned out" and will afford great markets for American goods when the war is over. Speaking of the dye situation in Germany, he said that while that country has plenty of coal tar it needs nitrates.

BREWER & CO. TO EXPAND BUSINESS

Brewer & Company, wholesale and retail druggists of Worcester, Mass., with a number of branches throughout New England, have acquired possession of a manufacturing building, three stories and basement, with about 70,000 square feet of floor space, which will be utilized for the manufacture of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations. The concern is also branching out into the export trade.

N. Y. Q. TO MOVE TO 100 WILLIAM STREET

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works on January 1 will move from its present location, 114 William street, where it has been for 25 years, to 100 William street, a lease having been signed last week for a suite of rooms at the latter address.

Drug and Chemical Markets

IMPROVED TONE IN THE LONDON MARKET

**Many Price Recoveries—Quinine Somewhat Easier—
No Sodium Benzoate to Be Had—Bromides Are
Firm—Sennas Easier—Ipecac Lower**

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, November 21—The improved tone of the drug and chemical market continues, with many price recoveries. Quinine is somewhat easier after the recent advance and is quoted from 2s 7½d to 2s 9d. London stocks are roughly estimated at one million ounces against three million ounces a year ago.

Camphor is prominent in the selling; tablets realized 3s. Benzoic acid is quoted at 27s 6d. The market is cleared of sodium benzoate. Bromides, especially potassium, are firm. Sennas are easier and ipecac is lower.

QUININE ACTIVE AMONG SECOND HANDS

**Considerable Trading the Past Week—Hard and Soft
Mercurials Are Higher—Makers Add 5 Cents to
Price of Wood Alcohol—Premiums Paid for Grain
Alcohol**

A fair business is being done in drugs and chemicals. The general trend of the market is stronger, although there are some reductions. There has been active trading in quinine among second hands, who are asking from 60 to 63 cents an ounce for the sulphate, although the manufacturers' price is still at 55 cents in 100-ounce tins. Hard and soft mercurials have been advanced by makers, the hard about 6 to 8 cents and the soft 2 to 3 cents a pound. There is no relaxation in the demand for alcohol, particularly for lots for prompt delivery, and premiums of 5 cents a gallon have been paid for 188 and 190 proof U. S. P. and denatured. Wood alcohol was advanced another 5 cents by makers, this being the second advance within two weeks. New quotations are 85 to 90 cents a gallon for the 95 per cent and 90 to 95 cents for the 97 per cent. Acid tartaric crystals are higher in second hands. Second hands are also asking up to \$10@10.25 for spot lots of benzoic acid. Sodium benzoate and potassium permanganate are in small supply and higher prices were asked. Manufacturers of tin oxide raised prices 4 cents because of the higher cost of tin. Nux vomica and santalin were also in stronger position.

Stocks of botanical drugs are shrinking. The past week higher prices have been asked for Valencia saffron, arnica flowers, cascara sagrada bark and Para tonka beans. Para balsam, gentian root, gum arabic and gum mastic and French marjoram leaves were lower.

A few items in the general list of drugs and chemicals declined, notably cream of tartar, caffeine alkaloid, oxalic acid, acetphenetidin, Russian cantharides, Chinese cantharides powdered, epsom salt, U. S. P., hydroquinone, Russian isinglass and strontium nitrate.

Leading pressers of castor oil raised their prices owing to higher primary markets for castor beans, while other vegetable and animal oils show considerable gains due to an active demand and a heavy drain on spot stocks.

Keener selling competition depressed prices on Norwegian cod liver oil \$3 a barrel.

Acetphenetidin—The market eased off under more liberal offerings due to a further increase in the production. Holders lowered \$1.50 a pound. Offerings of spot lots are being made freely at \$40@41 a pound.

Acid, Benzoic—The spot market being virtually bare of stocks a firmer sentiment in trade circles has developed. Holders raised quotations \$10@10.25 a pound, but owing to limited offerings, sales are being confined within narrow limits.

Acid, Oxalic—An easier tone pervades the market, due to a further accumulation of stocks and no improvement

of the demand. This resulted in more liberal offerings at price concessions, with quotations closing lower at 55c@57c a pound.

Acid, Tartaric—Second hands are demanding higher prices for supplies of crystals, based on meager stocks. Offerings ranged at figures from 68c@70c a pound.

Alcohol, Wood—Decided strength pervades the market, particularly for supplies for prompt delivery and according to reports premiums over quoted quotations are being asked. Distillers advanced values to 85c@90c for 95 per cent and to 90c@95c a gallon for 97 per cent. Still higher prices are being demanded by second hands. Reports from Philadelphia note leading interests there have raised quotations to \$1 a gallon.

Antipyrine—Increased offerings, which led to some selling pressure at concessions in prices, resulted in a lower market value. Offerings are being made at reduced figures, ranging from \$18@19 for supplies in bulk.

Arnica Flowers—Scarcity of offerings, due to the market being nearly bare of stocks, influenced an upward trend of the market. Scattered small sales were reported at \$1.20 a pound, showing a marked gain, but odd lots are being offered at \$1.10@1.15 a pound. The price prior to beginning of European hostilities was quoted at 11½c a pound.

Balsam—A slight gain in stocks of Para and a light movement into consumption, stimulated a downward trend of the market. Offerings of spot lots are being made at 1c lower to 49c@50c a pound.

Bismuth Subnitrate—Meager spot supplies and a stronger market for the basic material, created a firmer sentiment among second hands. Offerings were moderate at advanced figures, ranging from \$2.90@2.95, latter quotations being 5c a pound above maker's prices.

Caffeine Alkaloid—A slow demand and second hands displaying greater anxiety to market supplies, created a downward trend of the market. Offerings were lowered to \$11.50 a pound, showing a marked decline in prices.

Cantharides—Keener competition resulted in a downward revision of values, covering both Russian and Chinese beetles. Offerings are liberal at \$4.15@4.20 and at \$4.45@4.50 a pound for Russian whole and powdered lots, while Chinese powdered is selling at \$1.10@1.15 a pound, finding few buyers.

Castor Oil—A higher market for castor beans and large inroads in the spot supply, influenced higher and stronger market values. Leading pressers announced an advance of 1c to 15c for supplies of No. 1, and to 14½c for No. 3, in barrels. Some brands are being held as high as 16c.

Cod Liver Oil—The spot market for Norwegian oil suffered a further decline in values under continued competition among dealers. Prices have reduced \$2 to \$3 a barrel on some brands. Parcels on the spot are being offered at \$127 to \$128 a barrel as to brand, while superior brands are being held up to \$160 a barrel. Newfoundland oil is still obtainable at former figures, ranging from \$77@80 a barrel, as to brand. Recent reports from Bergen say that owing to an absence of sales of medicinal cod liver oil, prices are not being quoted.

Coriander Seed—The higher cost of importation and the Dutch Government still retaining an embargo on exports, together with increased difficulty to buy here at any price, resulted in a further noted rise in values. Spot lots of natural and domestic bleached are now held at 13½c@14c and at 15c@16c a pound respectively.

Corn Syrup—The great difficulty in obtaining supplies of 42 degrees mixing at any price, resulted in the situation becoming more acute. Prices were again advanced 10c to \$3.21 for 42 degrees mixing. Independent manufacturers are refusing to book orders below \$3.31 per 100 pounds.

Cream of Tartar—A continued slow demand, which influenced larger offerings by second hands, led to a weak and lower market. Spot lots of crystals are being offered at ½c below makers values, ranging from 39½c@40c a pound.

Epsom Salts—A further decrease in the demand which resulted in a fair accumulation of stocks, influenced a downward trend of the market. Holders lowered quota-

tions 25c to \$1.75 per 100 pounds for supplies of U. S. P. and to \$1.62½ for technical supplies.

Gamboge—Owing to supplies being within narrow compass and fairly good inquiries, prices closed firmer and higher. Sellers are asking \$1.30@1.40 a pound, powdered, for parcels of mass and powdered on the spot.

Gentian Root—Larger arrivals and light inquiries created a weak and lower market for spot lots. Offerings are more liberal at a general reduction of 1c to 1¼c@15c a pound.

Gum Mastic—Recent arrivals which augmented spot stocks, and moderate trading, influenced a weak trend of the market. Offerings covered supplies on the spot at 1c lower to 39c@40c a pound.

Hydroquinone—Larger stocks of the crude material led to an important cut of \$1.50 in quotations. Manufacturers are quoting 2¢@2.30 a pound.

Isinglass—Increased stocks and a moderate buying movement weakened values, which closed at lower levels for Russian supplies. Holders reduced quotations \$1 to \$4.75@5 a pound. Domestic supplies are held at 75c@80c a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—The market for spot lots of French leaves eased off under a further decrease in inquiries and larger stocks. Holders lowered quotations 2c to 26c@26½c a pound.

Mercurials—The unabated strength of the market for quicksilver, resulted in an announcement by makers of an advance of 2c@3c on soft and 6c@8c a pound on hard mercurials. This brings quotations to the basis of \$1.43 a pound for calomel and 60c a pound for blue pill mass. Prices covering the entire list apply to any one kind or assorted preparations, and are for 50 pounds and over, one delivery. An advance will be charged for less quantities than 50 pounds. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Nux Vomica—The market strengthened under a large shrinkage of supplies and under limited offerings, prices on powdered closed higher. Holders are quoting 11c for powdered, while whole is still obtainable at 6c@7c. There were scattered offerings of powdered at 10c@10½c a pound.

Oil of Amber—Larger supplies and light sales, had a weakening effect on the market. Holders as a rule lowered quotations to \$1.25@1.55 a pound for supplies of rectified oil.

Oil of Juniper Berry—Owing to a further rise in the cost of production, together with a more pronounced scarcity of supplies, prices of rectified oil closed higher. Holders are naming \$13@15, but odd lots are still being offered at lower figures. The shortage of supplies of juniper berries, due to an absence of arrivals from Italy, which forced prices here to a higher level, is having a decidedly strong influence on values of the oil.

Orris Root—Stocks of powdered Florentine are being held more firmly, owing to meager stocks. In most quarters sellers are quoting 15c@16c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—A continued scarcity of stocks and a steady inquiry, tended to increase the strength of the market for spot lots. There were offerings at \$2.40, but in most quarters holders refused to shade \$2.45@2.60 a pound.

Quinine—Increased active buying led to firmer views of second hands, who raised prices on sulphate to 60c@63c an ounce. Reports of large export orders from foreign governments, tended to increase the strong sentiment in trade circles. Domestic makers report a steady demand for their output at 55c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Developments at the next bark auction sales at Amsterdam are awaited with keen interest in trade circles. The sale will be held on December 7, and higher values are generally looked for.

Saffron, Valencia—A further reduction in the supply available and a steady inquiry from consumers, resulted in a stronger market. Holders advanced values 25c to \$11.35@11.45 a pound, with offerings limited at the quoted inside range of quotations.

Santonin—A further shrinkage in supplies, influenced a stronger sentiment among holders who raised values 50c

a pound. Parcels of crystals are being held at \$36@37.25 and powdered supplies at \$37@38 a pound.

Sodium Benzoate—The market for U. S. P. supplies is decidedly stronger and in many quarters holders are demanding from 40c@50c a pound higher. Offerings were limited, owing to curtailed stocks, sellers naming from \$8.75@9 a pound. Some holders are asking up to \$9, based on a prospect of scarcity of stocks.

Strontium Nitrate—Larger stocks had a weakening effect on market values. Offerings were more liberal at price concessions, showing a decline of 2c to 30c@32c a pound.

Tin Oxide—Prices advanced 4c a pound in sympathy with an enhancement in values of the basic metal. Manufacturers advanced quotations to 48c a pound for supplies in barrels.

Tonka Beans—Stronger primary markets and meager stocks influenced firmer views of holders. Quotations in most quarters were advanced 5c on supplies of Para to 55c@60c a pound.

CHESEBROUGH PAYS EXTRA DIVIDEND

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, maker of vaseline products, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, payable December 20 to all holders of stock of record at 4 p.m. on November 29.

EXTRA DOW CHEMICAL DIVIDEND

The Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., has declared an extra dividend of \$5 a share, payable December 15 to holders of record December 5.

MERCK & COMPANY TO BUILD IN NEWARK

Merck & Company have completed plans and awarded contracts for the construction of two manufacturing buildings at Scott avenue, Newark, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad. The buildings will be 40x100, each costing \$15,000.

BONUSES TO CHEMICAL EMPLOYEES

BALTIMORE, Md., November 21—The Thomsen Chemical Corporation, manufacturers of sulphuric acid, today gave bonuses to all its employees ranging from 5 per cent to 17½ per cent of their wages. Men who make \$30 a week received \$300. There are several hundred employees.

NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA ADOPT NEW REGULATIONS FOR CHEMICAL PLANTS

(Continued from Page 4)

and filling of dry rooms, melting kettles, autoclaves and other pressure vessels will be harmlessly disposed of.

The work room shall be kept as free from nitro and amido compounds as possible, and if any particles shall be spilled they shall be removed as soon as possible. The floor must be cleaned at least once daily.

There are several regulations under the heading of health precautions. The employer must inform his employees of the poisonous nature of the products. Wearing apparel that has become saturated with the compounds so that the latter may touch the skin must be taken off immediately. Food may not be kept or eaten in the work room, and a suitable dining room must be provided. Bath rooms and dressing rooms separate from the work room must be provided. Every employee who comes into contact with the compounds must take a bath before leaving the factory.

Repairs to machinery shall not be made until it has been cleaned. A supply of oxygen should be kept for mechanical oxygen inhalation apparatus and certain employees instructed in the use of the apparatus. Whenever the apparatus has been used a physician must be called.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL VALUES SHOW UPWARD TREND

Advances, However, Not So Numerous Nor So Violent As In Previous Week—Big Demand for Acetic Acid and All Grades Are Raised

Upward tendencies were again prevalent in chemical values during the past week, but advances were neither so numerous nor so violent as in the week previous. Transactions were effected in large volume, but there was an absence of that feverish excitement that accompanied the buying movement in the days immediately preceding our last review. The past week was marked by a steady withdrawal of supplies from the spot market by the consuming element, as well as a steady absorption of contract deliveries by the same faction. Indications are that this demand will continue through the busy season and the spot market in that case will hardly suffer from overglutted condition. Export business continues in undiminished volume and this also helps to sustain the firm tone of the spot market. The only discordant note is the growing scarcity of ocean freight room.

The most important development during the week was the unusual demand for acetic acid and all grades were advanced 50 per cent or more in value. The copper salts including the carbonate, subacetate (verdigris) and the sulphate were advanced in sympathy with the higher cost of the metal. Potassium salts are also upward bound. The red and yellow prussiate continue their advance, and the inside quotations on the chlorate were raised to 65c a pound by second hands. The bichromate was sold at former quotations but from all appearances it will also be afflicted with an upward tendency very soon. Saltpeter was firm at the recent advance. Bleach was scarce on spot and sellers were inclined to get the maximum price. The advance in caustic soda caused a temporary deadlock, with buyers bidding 4½c and sellers demanding 4½c a pound for 76 per cent. Soda ash is offered more freely by second hands, but prices were maintained around 3c for 58 per cent light per running pound.

Acid Acetic—The inquiries that had been coming in for acetic acid developed suddenly into a big buying movement during the week and many producers were cleaned of surplus stock and sold for a month or two ahead. Prices were advanced in some quarters to 4½c@5c for the 28 per cent, 9c@9½c for the 56 per cent, 10½c@11c for the 70 per cent, 12c@12½c for the 80 per cent, and the glacial to 30c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—There was no change in muriatic quotations and values appeared firm at 1¾c as the inside quantity price on the 18 degree, 1½c on the 20 degree, and 2½c on the 22 degree.

Acid Nitric—The absorption of nitric acid supplies continues in fair volume and spot prices were based on 6½c a pound for the 42 degrees.

Acid Sulphuric—The gains recorded in sulphuric in the last review were maintained. Brimstone acid was quoted at \$25 a ton and the pyrites at \$22@23 a ton for 66 degree, and brimstone acid, 60 degree, was at \$17 and the pyrites at \$12@16 a ton spot. Exports of sulphuric amounted to only 1,236,702 pounds in September, 1916, as against 8,414,109 pounds in September, 1915. Comparative exports for the nine months ending September 30 follow:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,057,802	\$70,705
1915	63,451,575	774,872
1916	53,919,218	1,631,985

Alums—There was a good demand for aluminum sulphate and prices were firm at a range of from 2c a pound as the inside for low grade to 4c for the high grade. Ammonia alum was held at former quotations on a basis of 4c a pound for the lump. Chrome alum was advanced to 26c a pound for the inside range. Leading manufacturers quote potassium lump at 6½c a pound, though it was intimated that an advance was imminent.

Bleaching Powder—A heavy demand for bleach is keeping the spot market low in supplies and second hand quotations were firm at 4½c a pound in domestic con-

tainers. In export drums 6½c could have been done, but most dealers were asking 6½c a pound. Manufacturers are said to have contracted to their limit at the 2½c price for next year's delivery, and what might be available will be disposed of at an advance. In one quarter 5½c was quoted. Imports of bleach amounted to only 19,029 pounds in September of this year, as compared to 332,899 pounds in September a year ago. Imports for nine months ending September 30 compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	29,185,862	\$278,305
1915	6,779,926	84,130
1916	1,604,936	52,622

Copper Sulphate—There is a reported scarcity of spot supplies of all grades of copper sulphate. Large crystals 98-99 per cent range from 12c@13½c a pound according to seller and the small crystals up to 12¾c a pound for spot. A car or two of 92-95 per cent was offered spot at 10½c@10¾c a pound, but some dealers were asking 11c on futures. For December-January 90-92 was offered at 10¾c a pound. In September, 1916, 132,802 pounds were exported as compared to 101,425 pounds in September, 1915. A comparison of the exports for nine months ending September 30 follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,149,239	\$317,682
1915	10,174,901	451,322
1916	14,464,819	2,303,204

Potassium Bichromate—Sales of bichromate were made at 39c a pound early in the week and later at 39½c@40c. With the inquiry that has developed it looks as though this article were due for an advance commensurate with the increase in potassium salts generally.

Potassium Chlorate—Second hands were quoting 65c a pound on potassium chlorate on diminishing supplies, an advance of 2c a pound over quotations of last week. Manufacturers continue to name 70c as their contract price for 1917 delivery.

Potash, Caustic—Second hand quotations were mostly 87c a pound for the 88-92 caustic, though there were some dealers asking a shade less. For the 70-75 the asking price was 72c@75c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow prussiate continued its advance reaching 95c a pound with some asking \$1. The demand for the red was not so great and the advance was proportionately less, being quoted at \$2.40 a pound with some holders at \$3.

Saltpeter—Quotations on saltpeter were based on 32c a pound for granular with the tendency upward. Imports of the crude are on the increase, though it is said that very little reaches the market as refined, being absorbed in the manufacture of munitions. None was imported in September a year ago while this year the imports amounted to 724 pounds with a value of \$78. Imports for nine months ending September 30 compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	2,229,856	\$74,743
1915	6,855	400
1916	9,258,808	1,187,141

Soda Ash—Offerings of soda ash were said to have been in fair quantities with prices at \$3 and \$3.10 per cwt. for the light 58 per cent. Spot supply in manufacturers' hands were limited and 3¼c@3½c a running pound was asked for accumulations.

Soda, Caustic—Second hand quotations were advanced to 4½c a pound for the 76 per cent caustic with a few small lot offerings at 4¾c. Producers are practically out of the spot market for the present and rarely quote, while contract quotations have also been withdrawn, in most instances. One concern quoted 4½c for next year.

Sodium Bichromate—Sales of the bichromate were said to have been made during the week at 21c a pound, while later offerings were said to have been in liberal quantity at 22c@23c a pound.

Sodium Cyanide—Prices were again advanced on sodium cyanide and mixture, with sales reported at 89c a pound. Spot is scarce and dealers are bidding 85c a pound freely.

Sodium Prussiate—Quotations on sodium prussiate were 40c a pound with apparently liberal supplies. In some quarters as low as 38c a pound was heard. An atmospheric product of sodium prussiate was quoted at 45c a pound spot.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS TO AFFECT VEGETABLE DYES

Rates Are Higher and Few Available Ships, England Having Requisitioned Majority of Tonnage—Good Demand for Coal-Tar Colors

Demand for vegetable dyeing materials was said to have been a little slack during the week. Inquiries were plentiful enough but actual sales were at a minimum. No price fluctuations of any consequence were recorded but the outlook for imported dyeing and tanning materials is anything but encouraging to the buyer. Importers forecast a stringency in ocean freight room even more acute than that of last winter and urge consumers to stock up while there is yet an opportunity of transporting the goods. It is reported that England has already requisitioned all space in vessels plying the Far East for the conveyance of foodstuffs from that part of the globe to England and its Allies. It is expected that similar orders will govern the situation in other parts of the world as crops become available for transportation and it is improbable that these vessels will again be released for a general freighting business until such crops have been moved which may take until well into the winter. As has been pointed out before in these columns the effect of such a contingency will be noticeable in the supply of cutch, gambier, myrobalans, divi-divi, nutgalls, sumac, etc., and possibly logwood. In the case of the latter, however, the possibility of such an occurrence is very remote as unusually large supplies of logwood are held in this country and some of the larger companies are partially independent of foreign carrier service. Cutch is also in fair supply, but a buying movement of any magnitude it is claimed will have a depressing effect on spot stocks and advance prices.

Coal-tar dyestuffs are meeting with a good demand and manufacturers who have progressed in the manufacture of the more difficult products are in a position to reap the benefits and profits of foresightedness. The foreign demand for many of the intermediates is said to be even greater than the domestic demand, and several large export orders received during the week could only be accepted in part on account of the overtaxed condition of the factories manufacturing these products. Prices remain high in the intermediates and finished colors except in the case of a few of the more commonly manufactured products in both divisions. Of these aniline oil seems to be the only one that the price is actually unprofitable to some of the makers. A new fuchsine color is about to be put upon the market. The first commercial quantity will be shipped from the factory this week.

Albumen—Prices on all albumens were inclined upward during the week. Stocks of imported egg albumen could have been had at 75c a pound, but 78c was more generally quoted. Limited quantities only were reported for immediate shipment at 70c@72c a pound, while spring shipment was quoted at 63c a pound. For domestic blood prices were said to have been raised by some dealers to 40c a pound for best grades in which event prices of imported blood, in which quotations were temporarily withheld, will be advanced.

Cutch—Inquiries for cutch are on the increase but there is still some reluctance about buying. More liberal prices are quoted now and then but the usual asking prices among big importers is 9c@10c a pound for bales and 11c @12½c for boxes.

Gambier—No change was noted in gambier quotations, but the tone of the market seems firm. Spot is rather scarce and 10½c@11c a pound is quoted for common. On shipment 9c is asked. Imports of gambier for September, 1916, equalled 1,057,836 pounds valued at \$75,944, as against 1,385,531, valued at \$84,913 in 1915. For the nine months ending September 30 the imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	8,834,694	\$319,277
1915	8,614,807	391,883
1916	11,553,783	907,534

Indigo—Prices on indigo ranged from \$1.05 for the Madras to \$3.75 for the Bengal. With the duty in effect

since September 9, a division has been made into synthetic and natural, free, and natural, dutiable, in the statistics of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce for that month. Comparison of imports follows: September, 1915, 834,593 pounds; September, 1916, 167,733 pounds of which 51,804 pounds of the natural was dutiable. For the nine months ending September:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	5,679,573	\$766,760
1915	5,580,359	2,344,082
1916	3,553,360	6,035,319
Natural, dutiable	51,804	107,360

Logwood—Manufacturers of logwood products are said to be in possession of large stocks of logwood; as a consequence there is not the demand and prices vary from \$18 and \$20 a ton up, according to the grades. The range on the solid extract is 32c@35c a pound and on the 51 degree liquid 17c@20c a pound. Hematine paste is quoted at 20c@24c a pound and the crystals at 34c@38c, according to quality. Imports in September, 1916, amounted to 14,402 tons, valued at \$489,791, and in September, 1915, to 3,726 tons, valued at \$50,381. A comparison of the imports for the nine months ending September 30 are as follows:

Year	Tons	Value
1914	19,066	\$230,785
1915	33,747	473,758
1916	169,285	5,517,069

Sumac—Considerable quantities of sumac leaf were reported sold to extract mills at prices ranging around \$78@ \$80 per ton. On shipment \$74@ \$75 per ton is asked. The extract ranged from 6c a pound for the domestic to 12c for the imported. In September of this year 840,000 pounds, valued at \$23,877, were imported as compared to 2,840,968 pounds, valued at \$70,784, in 1915. For the nine months ending September 30 the amounts compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	9,938,194	\$245,583
1915	12,316,764	299,280
1916	16,638,858	448,446

Aniline Oil and Salts—The oil in large quantities was offered at 24c@25c a pound, while in some quarters sales were reported at 21c@22c a pound. The salt was quoted at 32c@35c a pound. No statistics are available on the exports of the oil or salts but the amounts are said to be very large. The imports of the salts have fallen to almost nothing. None was imported in September of this year and only 11,186 pounds in September, 1915. For the nine months ending September 30 the imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	1,938,943	\$137,773
1915	259,838	65,050
1916	20	4

Benzaldehyde—New contract business in benzaldehyde was reported during the week. Prices asked are \$5 a pound over the first six months of next year with concessions for the second six months. Spot offers are very limited, most of it being held for contract customers who frequently want delivery on spot when contracting.

Benzidine—Spot sales of benzidine base were reported in some quarters at \$1.90@ \$2 a pound. Some manufacturers are sold on contract and have no spot to offer. On contract \$1.90 was quoted by some producers with a little spot available at the same price to anyone contracting.

Benzidine Sulphate—Contract prices were quoted at \$1.65 a pound with spot at the same price to accompany the order. Dealers were quoting \$1.75@ \$2 a pound spot.

Dimethylaniline—Manufacturers were quoting dimethylaniline at 60c@65c a pound on spot and on contract the low price was shaded according to quantity.

Dinitrophenol—Spot dinitrophenol was offered at 85c @90c a pound and on contract at 80c a pound.

Naphthionic Acid—A new product of naphthionic acid, white, was offered at \$2.20 a pound.

Nitronaphthalene—Manufacturers are in a position to deliver nitronaphthalene on spot at 65c a pound and on contract offers were said to have been as low as 44c a pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Spot sales of phthalic anhydride were reported at \$11 a pound, while \$8.50 was quoted on contract.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls. ....lb.	.52½	.55	Borax, in bbls. crystals.....lb.	.08	— .08½	Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	— .71			
Acetone	lb.	.22½	.23	Bordeaux, Mixture-paste ....lb.	.03½	— .06	Spanish	lb.	.70	— .74		
Acetphenetidin	lb.	40.00	41.00	Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.07	— .09	Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20		
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55	Bromine, bulk, technical	—	1.40	U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27		
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68	2.70	U. S. P. ....lb.	—	1.50	Washed	lb.	.18	— .26		
190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.	2.70	2.72	Imported	lb.	.04½	.25	Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05		
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	2.72	2.74	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	4.25	Formaldehyde	lb.	.10	— .11		
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....gal.	.85	— .90	Iodide	lb.	—	5.25	Fuller's Earth, powd. ....100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05			
97 p.c. ....gal.	.90	— .95	Metal sticks	lb.	—	1.90	Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.35		
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ....lb.	12.00	— 12.25	Gold	lb.	—	—		
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67	Bromide	oz.	10.70	Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50		
Aldehyde, com. ....lb.	.65	— .70	Citrate	lb.	7.25	— 7.75	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.52	— .52½		
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29	Phosphate	lb.	17.50	Drugs and bbls. added. ....lb.	.53	— .53½			
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30	Sulphate	lb.	18.80	Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.49	— .50		
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30	Calcium Glycerophosphate ..lb.	1.70	— 1.75	Saponification, Loose	lb.	.40	— .41		
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85	Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.36	— .37		
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.30	— .35	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70		
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated ..lb.	3.40	— 3.60		
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	.27	— .32	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45	Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00		
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	— 15.00	Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls. bk.lb.	—	80½	Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	—		
Grey	oz.	22.00	— 22.75	Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	Guaiacal, liquid	lb.	15.00	— 15.90		
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	.63	— .88	16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	83½	Carbonate	lb.	—	—		
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70	Heavy 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80		
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.81	Guarana	lb.	1.25	— 1.30		
Bromide, bulk. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.01	Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs lb.	—	82½	Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20			
Carb. Dom. ....lb.	.09½	— .10½	Monobromate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85	Haarlem Oil	gross	2.95	— 3.00		
Resul, Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32	Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70	
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52	Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15	Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime ..lb.	.48	— .50		
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	1.85	Russian	lb.	4.15	— 4.20	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime..lb.	.15	— .16		
Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.15	— 4.20	Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals oz.	—	.59	— .59	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	— 18.00		
Molybdate	lb.	—	5.50	Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25		
Muriate, C.P. ....lb.	.19	— .19½	Sulphate	oz.	— .35	— .35	Ichthylol	lb.	12.00	— 17.75		
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30	Sulphate	oz.	— .23	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35		
Gran. ....lb.	.28	— .30	Cinchonine, Alk. crystals ..oz.	—	.35	— .35	Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	5.00		
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95	Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	Crystals	lb.	—	5.50		
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Sulphate	oz.	— .15	Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70		
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60	Cinnabar	lb.	—	Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22		
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20	Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22	
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.65	— 4.75	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) lb.	.41	— .45	Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80		
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter				Oleate	lb.	.81	— .84	Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00	
of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .18	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk. oz.	4.25	— 4.30	Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.75	— 1.85			
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16	Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.) ..lb.	4.25	— 4.30	Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03		
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	.48	— .48½	Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40	Kola, Kuntze	lb.	.10	— .12	
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½	Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	— .45	Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40	
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .75	Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	9.40	— 9.60	Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	— .55	
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	18.00	— 19.00	Unces	oz.	9.40	— 9.50	Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	.45	— .50		
Area Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½	Eighths	oz.	9.60	— 9.75	Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60	
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15	Phosphate, bulk	oz.	7.35	— 7.55	Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00	
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18	Sulphate, bulk	oz.	7.75	— 7.95	Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21½	
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .69	Collodion, U.S.P. ....lb.	.31	— .32	Stick, bbls., Corigliano ..lb.	.30	— .50			
White	lb.	.06	— .06½	Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb.	.37	— .42	Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25		
Atropine, Alk. ....oz.	55.00	— 56.00	Colocynth, Trieste, whole ..lb.	.20	— .21	Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05			
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	— 52.00	Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28	Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50	
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23	Pulp, U. S. P. ....lb.	.60	— .64	London Purple	lb.	—	—		
Barium Chlor. prec. ....lb.	.15	— .25	Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	Lupulin	lb.	1.35	— 1.36		
Caustic Hydrate, C.P. ....lb.	—	— .20	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	.55	— .60	Lycopodium	lb.	1.30	— 1.35			
Chlorate	lb.	—	—	Oleate, pow'd. (20%)	lb.	1.50	— 1.50	Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....lb.	.21	— .23		
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80	Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00	Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50	
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00	Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	— 10.50	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70	
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of				Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40	Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75	
almonds)	gal.	—	—	Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.	2.20	— 2.25	Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50		
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal.	—	— .22	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72		
Wood bbls. ....gal.	—	— .25	Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	—	Domestic, in bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.62	— 1.65			
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65	Cresol, U. S. P. ....gal.	1.35	— 1.40	U. S. P. ....100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00			
90 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70	Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27	Manganese Glycerophos. ....lb.	—	—		
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85	Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69	Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75	
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90	Small	lb.	.53	— .54	Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50	
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	French	lb.	.26	— .27	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72	
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	3.50	Dextrin, imported, Potato ..lb.	.12	— .13	Iodide, green	lb.	4.10	— 4.10		
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.90	Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½	Red	lb.	4.10	— 4.10	
65 p.c. ....lb.	—	— .375	Corn, bgs. ....lb.	3.65	— 3.70	Cresol, U. S. P. ....gal.	1.35	— 1.40	Yellow	lb.	4.20	— 4.20
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65	Blue Mass	lb.	.60	— .60	
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95	Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23	Powdered	lb.	.62	— .62	
Subnitrate	lb.	2.85	— 3.10	Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80	Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c. ....lb.	—	—		
Subiodide	lb.	—	5.25	Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.43		
Tannate	lb.	—	3.50	Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Corrosive Sublimite cryst ..lb.	—	—			
Valerate	lb.	—	5.50	Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Powder	lb.	1.29			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Red Precipitate	lb.	1.57			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Powder	lb.	1.67			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	White Precipitate	lb.	1.72			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Powder	lb.	1.72			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75	Milk, powdered	lb.	.12			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75			15.00			
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial. ....ea.	3.70	— 3.75						
				Emetine								

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	20	22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	lb.	6.50	6.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	6.55	6.60
1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/4-oz. boxes,	oz.	6.75	6.80
1/2-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes,	oz.	6.80	6.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride 1/2 oz.	oz.	7.45	7.70
Moss, Iceland	lb.	10	11
Irish	lb.	08	12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	14.50
Tonquin	lb.	16.00	19.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00	16.50
Synthetic	lb.	11.00	12.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	08	10
Balls	lb.	08	10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	18	19
Sulphate	lb.	22	23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	06 1/2	07
Powdered	lb.	10 1/2	11
Opium, cases	lb.	12.00	12.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	12.05	12.05
Granular	lb.	13.00	13.00
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	13.00	13.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	2.50	3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	32	33
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	lb.	03 1/4	04 1/4
Cream	lb.	06	06 1/2
Lily white	lb.	08	08 1/2
Snow white	lb.	11 1/2	12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	30.00	32.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	80	80
Red	lb.	1.00	1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	—
Piperidine	oz.	85	90
Piperin	oz.	55	60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	2.80
Poppo Heads	lb.	75	80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	45	45
C.P.	lb.	75	85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	60	100
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	25	25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	32	33
Permanganate	lb.	2.45	2.50
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	60	60
C.P.	lb.	60	75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	75	85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	02	03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	2.50
Quackia chips	lb.	12	13 1/2
Rasped	lb.	10	11
Powdered	lb.	11 1/2	12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.	oz.	55	55
50-oz. tins	oz.	55 1/2	55 1/2
25-oz. tins	oz.	56	56
5-oz. tins	oz.	57	57
1-oz. tins	oz.	60	60
Second hands	oz.	60	63
Amsterdam	oz.	—	—
German	oz.	—	—
Java	oz.	60	60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	93	93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	55	55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	35.00	36.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	34	35
Rose Water, triple dist, dem. lb.	lb.	60	61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	20.00	21.25
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	21.25
Safrol	lb.	12.00	12.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	2.50	2.55
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.00	3.15
Second hands	lb.	11	17
Sandalwood	lb.	13	20
Ground	lb.	36.00	42.00
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	37.00	38.00
Powdered	lb.	2.50	2.80
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.70	3.00
Powdered	lb.	26	26
Seidlitz Mixture	oz.	60	61
Silver Chloride	oz.	44 1/4	46 1/4
Nitrate	oz.	40	41
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	96	100
Oxide	lb.	15 1/4	16
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	11	12
Marseilles, white	lb.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Green, pure	lb.	08	09 1/2
Ordinary	lb.	25	27
Powdered	lb.	11	13
Mottled, pure	lb.	08	09 1/2
Ordinary	lb.	08	09 1/2
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	11 1/4	12
Cacodylate	lb.	1.90	2.00
Citrate	lb.	60	62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75	9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	03 1/4	04
Amer., f.o.b. works.	lb.	02	03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	80	81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	01 1/4	02 1/4
Hypophosphite, U. S. P.,	lb.	—	1.10
gran.	lb.	3.50	3.55
Iodide	lb.	05	06
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	09	12
Recrystallized	lb.	20	28
Dried	lb.	05	05 1/4
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Salicylate bulk	lb.	23 1/2	26
Spermaceti	lb.	43	52
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	46	50
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.65
Ether Comp.	lb.	37	48
Nitro Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	2.85	2.95
Staro, Corn, Pearl	lb.	06	06 1/2
Potato, granulated	lb.	06 1/2	07
Powdered	lb.	2.45	2.60
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.25	1.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	80	81
Bromide, granular	lb.	35	40
Iodide	lb.	30	32
Nitrate	lb.	2.70	3.00
strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk, oz.	oz.	1.08	1.08
Powder	oz.	90	95
Sulphate	oz.	27	28
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	50	1.15
Sulphonal	lb.	15.00	16.00
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	14.50
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	2.20
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.10	2.50
Flour	100 lbs.	2.30	2.70
Flowers	100 lbs.	1.95	2.25
Roll	100 lbs.	30	35
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	08	10
Washed	lb.	02	04
Talcum, powdered	lb.	12	15
Purified	lb.	03 1/4	04
Tamarinds, bbls.	gal.	20	25
Tar, Barbadoes	doz.	61	63
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	50	56
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	50	54
Casks	lb.	75	90
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	10.00	10.25
Terpineol	lb.	2.75	3.00
Thymol, crystals	lb.	29 1/2	30
Roll	lb.	14 1/4	14 1/4
Oxide	gal.	48	49
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	3.35
Artificial	lb.	11 1/2	12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.	oz.	55	59
Vanillin	oz.	53	56
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.	gal.	22	25
bbl.	lb.	30	35
Gran.	lb.	25	26
Med.	lb.	13	14
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	5.50	5.75
Chloride	lb.	45	75
Iodide	lb.	12 1/4	14
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	4.75	5.00
Oxide	lb.	3.25	3.25
Permanganate	lb.	15	18
Salicylate	lb.	06 1/2	07
C.P.	lb.	—	—
Sulphate	lb.	—	—
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	03 1/4	03 1/4
56 deg.	lb.	06 1/2	07 1/2
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.	lb.	16	17
70 deg.	lb.	08 1/2	09
80 deg.	lb.	09 1/2	10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	10.00	10.25
ex Toluol	lb.	11 1/4	12 1/4
Boric, cryst. saks.	lb.	11 1/4	14 1/2
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	1.45	1.55
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	4.20	4.24
Camphoric	lb.	55	60
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	60	63
1-lb. bottles	lb.	61	63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	57 1/2	59
50 to 100-lb tins.	lb.	4.90	6.20
Cinnamic	lb.	6.20	6.30
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	—
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	—
Powder	lb.	75	80
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	1.38	1.50
Chromic, 85 per cent.	lb.	70	100
German	lb.	1.28	1.30
Formic, Conc.	lb.	3.40	5.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	22	22
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	40	40
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.550.	oz.	2.40	2.40
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	35	40
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	85	100
Dilute	lb.	1.50	1.60
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	90	95
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	6.90	7.40
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	05 1/4	06 1/4
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	106	106
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	106	106
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	106	106
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	106	106
Oleic, purified	lb.	30	38
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	56	57
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	55	60
Picric, kegs	lb.	90	120
Phosphoric	lb.	30	31
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	3.35
Pyrolyneous, purified	lb.	15	15
Crude	gal.	25	30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	120	135
Stearic	lb.	14	17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	105	105
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	12	14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk.	lb.	100	100
Tartaric Crystals	lb.	—	—
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	4.55
Trichloroacetic	lb.	2.45	3.00
Valeric	lb.	—	—
Almond, bitter	lb.	5.50	6.40
Artificial	lb.	1.25	1.35
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	1.10
Rectified	lb.	2.50	2.60
Anise	lb.	5.35	5.40
Bay	lb.	3.50	3.80
Bergamot	lb.	3.00	3.15
Bois de Rose	lb.	60	68
Synthetic	lb.	85	95
Cade	lb.	12	14
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.	lb.	16	18
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	45	45
Japanese, white	lb.	3.70	3.25
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	1.05	1.10
Caraway	lb.	1.30	1.32
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	85	90
Lead Free	lb.	14 1/4	15 1/4
Cedar Leaf	lb.	20.00	21.00
Cedar Wood	lb.	45	45
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy lb.	lb.	80	84
Citronella, Ceylon, drums lb.	lb.	1.25	1.25
Java	lb.	1.25	1.27
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.00	1.05
Bottles	lb.	9.00	10.00
Copaiba	lb.	3.20	3.25
Coriander	lb.	4.20	4.30
Cubebs	lb.	95	100
Cumin	lb.	60	60
Erigeron	lb.	4.00	4.30
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	3.85	3.85
California	lb.	3.30	3.35
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.30	3.65
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.25	3.65
Rouillon	lb.	3.25	3.65
Turkish	lb.	7.75	8.00
Ginger	lb.	1.75	2.00
Gingergrass	lb.	55	57
Hemlock	lb.	13.00	14.75
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	—	—
Twice rect.	lb.	3.95	4.15
Wood	lb.	1.20	1.40
Lavender flowers	lb.	60	65
Spike	lb.	1.00	1.15
Garden	lb.	79	84
Lemon	lb.	2.75	2.95
Lemongrass	lb.	2.82	3.00
Limes, distilled	lb.	1.15	1.20
Linaloe	lb.	—	—
Malefern	lb.	22.00	22.75
Mustard, natural	lb.	1.00	1.00
Artificial	lb.	40.00	45.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	50.00	65.00
Petale	lb.	1.10	1.12
Artificial	lb.	2.20	2.75
Nutmeg	lb.	2.50	2.65
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	3.00	3.05
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	—	—
Italian, sweet	lb.	—	—

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	03 1/4	03 1/4
56 deg.	lb.	06 1/2	07 1/2
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.	lb.	16	17
70 deg.	lb.	08 1/2	09
80 deg.	lb.	09 1/2	10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	10.00	10.25
ex Toluol	lb.	11 1/4	12 1/4
Boric, cryst. saks.	lb.	11 1/4	14 1/2
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	1.45	1.55
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	4.20	4.24
Camphoric	lb.	55	60
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	60	63
1-lb. bottles	lb.	61	63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	57 1/2	59
50 to 100-lb tins.	lb.	4.90	6.20
Cinnamic	lb.	6.20	6.30
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	—

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	5.50	6.40</
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Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Samaruba	lb.	.15	-	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	-	.084
Cut	lb.	.08	-	.084
Crushed	lb.	.09	1/2	.152
Tonga	lb.	.40	1/2	.41
Waka of Root	lb.	.30	1/2	.32
of Tree	lb.	.12	1/2	.14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	1/2	.15
White	lb.	.12	1/2	.15
White Pine	lb.	.05	1/2	.054
White Poplar	lb.	.03	1/2	.04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	1/2	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	1/2	.06

BEANS

Calabar	.....lb.	22	—	.24
St. Ignatius	.....lb.	18	—	.20
St. John's Bread	.....lb.	18	—	.20
Tonka, Angostura	.....lb.	04½	—	.05
Para	.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Surinam	.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Cuts	.....lb.	.495	—	7.00
South	.....lb.	3.75	—	4.25
South American	.....lb.	2.60	—	3.40
Tahiti, white label	.....lb.	3.20	—	3.45
Green label	.....lb.	—	—	—
	.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70

BERRIES

ubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	..	.45	
XX					
Powdered	lb.	.47	..	.50	
Fish	lb.	.45	..	.49	So
orse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.044	..	.053	Sp
uniper	lb.	.12	..	.125	Sp
urel	lb.	.05	..	.055	Sp
rick	lb.	.05	..	.055	Th
aw Palmetto	lb.	.09	..	.11	Uv
oe	lb.	.12	..	.11	Uv
W	lb.	.06	..	.084	W
umac	lb.	.70	..	.80	W
	lb.	.04	..	.084	W

FLOWERS

Africa			
Powdered	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Borage	lb.	.90	.95
Calendula	lb.	.92	.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	.95	1.00
Hungarian	lb.		
Belgian	lb.	.53	.58
Roman	lb.	.55	.60
Roman	lb.	.50	.60
Spanish	lb.	.55	.52
Clover	lb.	.53	.57
Dogwood	lb.	.23	.27
Elder	lb.	.12	.15
Insect, open	lb.	.16	.17
Closed	lb.		
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.		
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.22	.29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	.44
Savender, ordinary	lb.		
Select	lb.	.16	.18
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.22	.29
Salva, blue	lb.	.34	.39
Sullivan	lb.	1.22	1.25
Orange	lb.		
Fl-Eg, Daisy	lb.	1.00	1.02
Techow	lb.	.06	.07
Ppppy, red	lb.	.36	.40
ffron, American	lb.	.50	.54
Galenica	lb.	.90	1.00
sia (see Linden)	lb.	11.35	11.45

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	..lb.	—	—
Balmoney	..lb.	—	—
Bay, true	..lb.	.06	.07
Belladonna	..lb.	1.00	1.05
Boneset, leaves and tops	..lb.	1.50	1.70
Broom Tops	..lb.	.06	.07
Buchu, short	..lb.	1.10	.14
Long	..lb.	1.20	1.22
Cassia Indica tops	..lb.	1.25	1.27
Catnip	..lb.	.85	2.50
"hestnut	..lb.	.06	.10
Chiretta	..lb.	.59	.64
Coca, Huanuco	..lb.	.30	.31
Truxillo	..lb.	—	—
Coltsfoot	..lb.	.35	.40
Conium	..lb.	.20	.21
Cosmos Silk	..lb.	.20	.21
Damia	..lb.	.20	.21
Deer Tongue	..lb.	.13	.14
Digitalis	..lb.	.08	.08½
Dandelion	..lb.	.40	.60
Eucalyptus	..lb.	.17	.18
Euphorbia Pilulifera	..lb.	.06	.08
Furiphella, Robusta	..lb.	.22	.23½
Gentiana, German	..lb.	.06	.08
Russian	..lb.	—	—

Henna	.....lb.	10½	..12
Horehound	.....lb.	20	..22
Labrador	.....lb.	18	..21
Laurel	.....lb.	18½	..21
Life Everlasting	.....lb.	05	..08
Liverwort	.....lb.	49	..52
Lobelia	.....lb.	49	..52
Lovage	.....lb.	07½	..08
Matico	.....lb.	30	..35
Marjoram, German	.....lb.	23	..29
French	.....lb.	40	..41
Pennyroyal	.....lb.	26	..26½
Peppermint, American	.....lb.	05	..06
Pichi	.....lb.	14	..16
Prince's Pine	.....lb.	10½	..11
Plantain	.....lb.	08	..10
Pulsatilla	.....lb.	10½	..11
Queen of the Meadow	.....lb.	08	..09
Rose, red	.....lb.	136	..150
Rosemary	.....lb.	09	..09½
Rue	.....lb.	40	..50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	.....lb.	40	..50
Grinding	.....lb.	—	Nominal
Greek	.....lb.	—	..65
Spanish	.....lb.	08	..08½
Savory	.....lb.	07	..07½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	.....lb.	—	..
Half leaf	.....lb.	65	..70
Stings	.....lb.	55	..59
Powders	.....lb.	40	..41
Tinivered	.....lb.	30	..32
Tinverelly	.....lb.	17	..27
Pods	.....lb.	30	..35
Quaw Vine	.....lb.	10	..11
Sullcap	.....lb.	15	..17
Searmint, American	.....lb.	20	..22
Sramonium	.....lb.	18½	..20
Snsy	.....lb.	08	..11
Synsme	.....lb.	11½	..12
Syr Ursi	.....lb.	06	..06½
atch Pepper	.....lb.	04½	..06
atch Hazel	.....lb.	08	..09
Intergrum	.....lb.	09	..20
Wormwood	.....lb.	19	..20
Orba Santa	.....lb.	07	..08

ROOTS

Aconite	English	lb.	.70	- .70
Powdered		lb.	.75	- .75
German		lb.		
Powdered		lb.		
Alkanet		lb.		
Althea, cut		lb.	.76	- .78
Whole		lb.	.42	- .43
Angaca, American		lb.	.35	- .40
German		lb.	.15	- .19
Arnica		lb.	.33	- .36
Arrowroot	Am.	lb.	.55	- .60
Bermuda		lb.	.07	- .08
St. Vincent		lb.	.49	- .50
Bamboo Brier		lb.	.06½	- .07
Bearsfoot		lb.	.05	- .06
Belladonna,		lb.	.05	- .05
Powdered		lb.	5.00	- 5.05
Berberis, aq.		lb.	3.00	- 3.05
Beth		lb.	.10	- .11½
Bitter		lb.	.19	- .25
Blood		lb.	.22	- .24
Blue		lb.	.11	- .12
Blueflag		lb.	.11	- .12
Bryonia		lb.	1½	- 1.4
Burdock, Imported		lb.	.50	- .80
American		lb.	.30	- .40
Calambac, bleached		lb.	.20	- .22
Unbleached		lb.	2.50	- 3.40
Cochos, black		lb.	.25	- .27
Blue		lb.	.05	- .05½
Colchicum		lb.	.04½	- .05
Colombo, whole		lb.	2.00	- 2.05
Comfrey, crushed		lb.	.12	- 1½
Culver's		lb.	.15	- .16
Craepell		lb.	1.05	- 1½
Powdered		lb.	.15	- .06
Dandelion, German		lb.	.11	- .12
American		lb.	.32	- .36
Doggrass		lb.	.28	- .29
Echinacea		lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Flecampane		lb.	.60	- .66
Galangal		lb.	.10	- 10%
Alseumium		lb.	.10	- .12
Enan		lb.	.05	- .07
Powdered		lb.	.18	- .15
Geranium		lb.	.18	- .19
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached		lb.	.16	- .18
Bleached		lb.	.21	- 2½
nseng wild, Southern		lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Northern		lb.	6.50	- 6.70
Eastern		lb.	6.25	- 6.45
Cultivated		lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Iden Seal		lb.	5.45	- 5.50
Powdered		lb.	5.05	- 5.40
Lithreata (Opitis)		lb.	.39	- .54
Melborne, white		lb.	.40	- .44
Powdered		lb.	.23	- .24
Black		lb.	.15	- .17

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.49	—	.50
South American	lb.	.62	—	.63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	—	5.02
Oregon	gal.	.75	—	.81
Peru	lb.	3.50	—	3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	—	.38

BARKS

BARKS			
Angostura	lb.	.39	— .50
Rasswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— 10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cassara Sagrada	lb.	.08½	— .10
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27½	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	—
Broken, "quills"	lb.	—	—
Loxa, pure	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaiibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Cundurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.07½	— .08
Drywood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Ela, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Macearon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.07½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.08½	— .07
Brickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11
Northern	lb.	.12	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Pebracho	lb.	.11	— .16
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Select	lb.	.11	— .16

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	1.95	—	2.06	Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.35	—	.36	Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	6.37	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	2.20	—	2.25	Turkish.....lb.	.27	—	.28	Aluminum, Sulph., low.....lb.	.02	—	.03
Rio.....lb.	2.90	—	3.20	Russian.....lb.	.35	—	.35 1/2	High Grade.....lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Jalap, whole.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Pumpkin.....lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2	Aluminum Chloride, liq.....lb.	.25	—	.25
Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.16	Quince, select.....lb.	.74	—	.78	Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Kava Kava.....lb.	.18	—	.21	Kape, English.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carb.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Ladies' Slipper.....lb.	.34	—	.35	Japanese.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	20 deg., carboys.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/2
Licorice, Russian, cut.....lb.	.55	—	.69	Sabadilla (whole).....lb.	.23 1/2	—	.24 1/2	18 deg., carboys.....lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Spanish, Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	.21	Stavesacre.....lb.	.30	—	.33	16 deg., carboys.....lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Selected.....lb.	.25	—	.26	Stramonium.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	.09	—	.11
Lovage, Am.....lb.	.50	—	.54	Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	2.25	—	2.30	Granulated, white.....lb.	.12	—	.14
Manaca.....lb.	.30	—	.41	Sunflower, large.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Lump.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	—	.09	Small.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/2	Sulphate, foreign.....100 lbs.	—	—	—
Musk, Russian.....lb.	2.75	—	2.90	Turmeric, Aleppy.....lb.	—	—	.09 1/2	Domestic.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2	Madras.....lb.	—	—	.08 1/2	Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.....lb.	—	—	—
Verona.....lb.	.12 1/2	—	.14	China.....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	65 p.c.....lb.	—	—	—
Finger.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70	Worm, American.....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2	47 p.c.....lb.	—	—	—
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.29	—	.35	Levant.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Blanc Fixe.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Pellitory.....lb.	.35	—	.37					Barium, chloride.....ton	100.00	—	110.00
Pink, true.....lb.	.32	—	.35					Dioxide.....lb.	—	—	.36
Pleurisy.....lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2					Nitrate.....lb.	—	—	.33
Poke.....lb.	.05	—	.07					Barytes, floated, white.....ton	20.00	—	30.00
Rhatany.....lb.	.20	—	.26					Off color.....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Rhubarb, Chinese.....lb.	.80	—	.83					Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
High, dried.....lb.	.10	—	.19					Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.50
Cuts.....lb.	.22	—	.24					Carbide.....ton	75.00	—	80.00
Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.40					Carbonate.....lb.	—	—	—
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.13	—	.14					Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	—	—	14.85
Mexican.....lb.	.13	—	.14					Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	—	—	14.85
Senega, Northern.....lb.	.65	—	.68					Sulphate.....lb.	.10	—	.12 1/2
Southern.....lb.	.65	—	.68					Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Serpentaria.....lb.	.30	—	.34					Carbonate.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.10	—	.12					Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.45	—	.47
Snake, Canada, natural.....lb.	.28	—	.30					Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Stripped.....lb.	.31	—	.32					Sulphate.....lb.	.11	—	.14 1/2
Spikenard.....lb.	.11	—	.12 1/2					Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Squaw Vine.....lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10					Copperas, f.o.b. works.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.50
Squill.....lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2					Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	3.45	—	3.70
Stillingia.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2					Refined.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00
Stone.....lb.	.35	—	.36					Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	—	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias).....lb.	.19	—	.20					48 p.c., in carboys.....lb.	.09	—	.10
True (Aletris).....lb.	.75	—	.80					52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	—	—	—					Lead, Acetate, brown sugar lb.	—	—	.11 1/2
English.....lb.	—	—	—					White cryst.....lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
German.....lb.	—	—	—					Broken Cakes.....lb.	—	—	.12 1/2
Japanese.....lb.	.28	—	.31					Granulated.....lb.	—	—	.12 1/2
Veratrum Viride.....lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2					Powdered.....lb.	.12 1/2	—	.14 1/2
Vervain.....lb.	.16	—	.17					Arsenate.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.10	—	.13					Nitrate.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Domestic.....lb.	—	—	—					Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd lb.	—	—	.07 1/2
Yellow Parilla.....lb.	.06	—	.07					Red, American.....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
								Foreign.....lb.	—	—	.09 1/2
								White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—	.07
								dry.....lb.	—	—	.07
								In Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	—	—	.08
								English.....lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
								White, Basic Sulphate.....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
								Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
								18 deg. carboys.....lb.	.01 1/2	—	.01 1/2
								20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.01 1/2	—	.01 1/2
								22 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.02 1/2
								Nitric acid,	—	—	—
								36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
								38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
								40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
								42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
								Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.04 1/2
								38 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	—	.05 1/2
								40 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	—	.05 1/2
								42 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	—	.06
								Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	2.00	—	2.25
								True Dental.....bbl.	2.00	—	2.25
								Potash, Bichromate.....lb.	.40	—	.42
								Carbonate, calc.....lb.	.45	—	.45
								Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	.85	—	.90
								Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.65	—	.70
								Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.70
								Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton	—	—	450.00
								Prussiate, red.....lb.	2.35	—	2.50
								Yellow.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
								Saltpetre, crude.....lb.	—	—	—
								Refined.....lb.	.32	—	.33
								Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags.....lb.	.03 1/2	—	.03 1/2
								in bbls.....100 bbls.	—	—	—
								Bichromate.....lb.	.22	—	.24
								Bisulphate.....lb.	—	—	—
								Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.15
								Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.25	—	5.00
								Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	—	—	5.00
								Chlorate.....lb.	.28	—	.35
								Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.87	—	.90
								Hyposulphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.70
								Kegs.....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
								Nitrate, techn.....100 lbs.	3.10	—	3.20
								Refined.....lb.	—	—	.14
								Nitrite.....lb.	—	—	.38
								Prussiate.....lb.	.38	—	.45
								Salicate, 140 p.c.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.02 1/2
								Silicate, liquid.....lb.	.01	—	.01 1/2
								Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.60	—	.75

GUMS

WAXES

Heavy Chemicals

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Miscellaneous		Cinnamon, Ceylon		Mineral	
NAVAL STORES		Cloves, Amboyna		Salt Cake, bulk	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	.49 — .49½	Penang	.32 — .32½	MOLASSES AND SYRUPS	
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.44½ — .45	Zanzibar	.17½ — .17½	Centrifugals—	
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.41½ — .42½	Ginger, Jamaica	.20 — .21	Prime	.38 — .40
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl. 3.75 — 4.00	Ginger, grinding	.16 — .17	Open kettle	.40 — .49
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls. 8.00 — 8.15	African	.09½ — .09½	Blackstrap	.17½ — .20
Rosin, com, to g'd. 280-lb. bbl.	6.55 — 6.60	Cochin	.09½ — .10	Sugar Syrup, common	.18 — .22½
SHELLAC		Japan	.07 — .07½	Medium	.24 — .26
D. C.	.lb. — .44	Mace, Banda	.57 — .57½	Fancy	.38 — .42
Diamond "I"	.lb. — .42	Batavia, No. 1	.53 — .53½	Honey—	
V. S. O.	.lb. .43½ — .44	Nutmegs, 110s	.21 — .22	Clear, Comb, fancy	.14 — .15
Fine orange	.lb. — .40	Paprika, Spanish	.17 — .20	Clover, lower grades	.11 — .13
Second orange	.lb. — .37½	Hungarian	.26 — .27	Buckwheat ext.	.06½ — .07
T. N.	.lb. .37 — .37½	Pepper, black, Sing	.18½ — .18½	Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	.38 — .42
A. C. Garnet	.lb. — .35	White	.22 — .22½	COCOA	
Button	.lb. .34 — .36	imento	.05½ — .06½	Accra	.11½ — .12
Regular, bleached	.lb. .38 — .39	OIL CAKE AND MEAL		Bahia	.11½ — .12½
Bone, Dry	.lb. .46 — .47	Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	— 42.00	Cuban	.11½ — .12½
SPICES		f.o.b. New Orleans	— 37.00	Caracas	.15 — .15½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	.lb. .18 — .19	Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	36.50 — 37.00	Hayti	.10½ — .11
Canton, rolls	.lb. .11½ — .11¾	Montgomery	— 38.00	Maracaibo	.17½ — .18
Saigon, rolls	.lb. .36 — .37	New Orleans	ton 38.00 — 41.00	Trinidad	.14½ — .14½
Capsicum, Japan	.lb. .12½ — .13	Corn Cake	short ton 39.00 — 40.00	REFINED SUGAR	
Bombay	.lb. .10 — .10½	Meal	short ton 41.00 — 42.00	(Prices in Barrels)	
Cassia Buds	.lb. .14 — .14½	Linseed cake, dom.	short ton 43.00 — 44.00	Ar. Fed-War.	
Chillies, Japan	.lb. .17 — .18	Linseed Meal	short ton 44.00 — 45.00	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner	
Mombassa	.lb. .30 — .30½	SALT PRODUCTS		Powdered	
		Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls. — 2.23	XXXX	
		Turk's Island—	200 lb. sacks — 1.39	Confectioners' A	
		Coarse	140-lb. bags — 1.08	Fine gran.	

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Red Seal Manufacturing Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$5,000; drugs, medicines, disinfectants; E. L. Cline, S. Barnes, J. Hock, 1,023 Faile street, Brooklyn.

Sunshine Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$10,000, paid up; to do a general chemical business; H. C. Henley, D. H. Isch, A. U. Johnson.

People's Pharmacy, Inc., Poteet, Tex.; capital, \$4,000; J. G. Rodriguez, J. N. Davidson, D. E. Williams.

Boals Rolls Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$10,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals, candies, fruits; A. R. Boal, S. and M. Meyers, 302 Convent avenue.

Continental Industrial Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$5,000; chemicals, dyestuffs; M. Schneider, J. Ginsburgh, A. B. Stupel, 56 East 96th street.

20 in 1 Manufacturing Company, Dover, Del.; capital, \$200,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in with chemicals, minerals of all kinds; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Carmen Drug and Jewelry Company, Carmen, Tex.; capital, \$7,000; W. L. Antes, L. A. Fowler, W. A. Fowler.

Lasker and Bernstein, Inc., New York; capital, 4,000 shares \$100 each, 5,001 shares no par value, carry on business with \$425,005; sponges, chamois; M. Lasker, N. and C. Bernstein, 161 William street.

Phillip Bros., New York; capital, \$25,000; metals, ores, chemicals; F. S. Cole, W. C. Wilcox, T. W. Mills, 29 Broadway.

Amolin Chemical Company, Lodi, N. J.; capital, \$25,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals and fabrics for dress shields; John H. Behrens, Hasbrouck Heights; Harry Lemmermann, Bronxville, N. Y.

Coldine Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$50,000; subscribed and paid up \$27,000; to do a general chemical, medical and pharmaceutical compound business; G. C. V. Fesler, J. N. Arndt, H. F. Sprague, T. C. Kingsland.

Sanol Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$50,000 fully paid up; to do a general chemical and pharmaceutical compound business; F. K. Wedemeyer, W. R. Gilbert, John H. Wedemeyer.

Druggists Merchandising Corporation, Amherst, N. Y.; capital, \$750,000; drugs, chemicals, medicines, sundries; A. Becker, F. J. Meyer, L. W. Millie, Niagara Falls.

Tono-Nerve Medicine Company, Zanesville, O.; capital, \$25,000; H. M. Highfield, T. S. Gilden, Z. L. Snyder, J. S. Hedge, P. H. Ludman.

George Strong Harral Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$75,000; chemicals, disinfectants, soaps; L. F. Skiver, A. Miller, G. S. Harral, 132 Havemeyer street.

Rex Mineral Water Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$10,000; soda, mineral, aerated waters; F. P. Knowlton, F. W. and C. H. Scharff, 434 East 92d street.

King and Malcolm Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, \$20,000; heavy chemicals, sponges, chamois, pumice stone; A. M. and J. D. King, W. M. Malcolm, 6,830 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Flotation Oil and Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, \$10,000; brokerage, commercial, oil, chemicals, wood, tar products; E. D. York, C. E. Kinney, C. A. Lunn, 2 Rector street.

General Synthetic Company, Newark; capital, \$100,000; manufacture and deal in all kinds of chemicals; Rupert G. Gates, East Orange; Joseph E. Cohn, Michael Silver, Newark.

Capital Increases

American Chemical Specialty Company, Bridgeport, Conn., from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Standard Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., from \$75,000 to \$500,000.

Authorizations

New York Zinc Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$1,000,000; representative, Thomas P. Longmore, 160 Broadway, New York.

William R. Warner and Company, Inc., Philadelphia; capital, \$10,000; pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, chemicals, physicians specialties; representative, Gustavus Pfeiffer, 115 East 29th street, Manhattan.

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVIDEND 20 PER CENT

The General Chemical Company last week declared extra dividends amounting to 20 per cent on the common stock and at the same time raised the regular disbursement from 6 to 8 per cent a year. The ordinary dividend declared was 2 per cent for the quarter, compared with 1½ per cent paid quarterly from 1910 to date.

The stockholders have the privilege of taking the extra distribution in cash or in stock at par. In announcing the big disbursement the directors divided it into an "extra" of 5 per cent and a "special" dividend of 15 per cent, but it will be counted as plain 20 per cent if it is applied to the taking up of stock. The ordinary dividend is payable on March 1 and the extras on February 1, 1917.

The company, which has made important strides forward in the chemical field in the last ten years, has made a number of distributions of stock to the holders of common shares. In March, 1910, 10 per cent in stock was distributed; 5 per cent in February, 1912, and 5 per cent again a year later. Five per cent extra in cash was paid in February, 1914 and 1915. Last February 15 per cent in cash was disbursed in extra dividends. The company has \$15,207,300 common stock outstanding.

The usual preferred stock dividend of 1½ per cent was ordered also, payable January 2, 1917. The management announced that a graded bonus had been granted employees of from 5 to 17½ per cent of their earnings, regulated by the length of service. The bonus covered the period from December 1, 1915, to November 30, this year.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

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Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	—	.55	Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	—	.18
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	—	.16
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	—	.60	Soda, Technical	lb.	.45	—	.50
Seconds	lb.	.45	—	.50	luminum Acetate	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	—	.24	Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sorts, sifed, white	lb.	.30	—	.33	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.50
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	—	2.00	Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	—	.23
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	—	1.00	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—	.80
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	—	.75	Salicylate	lb.	—	—	2.40
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	—	.12
Acetic acid, 1 lb.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Purified	lb.	.29	—	.32
Technical	lb.	.30	—	.35	Alumol	lb.	—	—	5.50
Acetonsulphate-Bayer	lb.	—	—	—	Allypin	oz.	—	—	—
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths	—	—	—	—	Amb. ggris, Black	dr.	2.00	—	2.40
In 2 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—	Amb. ggris, Gray	dr.	3.00	—	3.50
In 4 ounce boxes	—	—	—	—	Amido pyrine (chemical pyrami- don)	—	—	—	2.50
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	—	3.50	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	—	—	—	Nominal
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.75	—	3.25	1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	—	.75
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	—	6.00	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.07
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.13	—	.16	20 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.09
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.15	26 deg. Conc.	lb.	.08	—	.14
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.85	—	1.00	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	—	.40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.44	—	.44	Powdered	lb.	—	—	.75
Arsenous, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	—	.12
Benzoin, Eng., true	oz.	.90	—	1.05	Arsenate	oz.	—	—	.16
From Toluol	lb.	11.50	—	12.00	Bichromate	lb.	1.10	—	1.32
Boric acid, cryst.	lb.	.18	—	.22	Bitartrate	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.40
Impalp.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7.	oz.	—	—	.30	Carbonate, Jars	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	—	.30
Caodylic	oz.	5.75	—	5.85	Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Camphoric	lb.	.56	—	.57	Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	—	.15
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.59	—	.62	Fluoride	lb.	1.05	—	2.10
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	—	.62	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	—	.18
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.65	—	.70	Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.	—	—	—	15
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	—	.80	15	lb.	—	—	.30
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.60	Iodide	lb.	5.25	—	5.55
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	—	.40	Molybdate	oz.	.45	—	.52
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Muriate	lb.	.19	—	.23
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	—	.18
C. P.	oz.	.50	—	.55	C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	—	.30
Chrysanthic, true, v.	oz.	—	—	8.00	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.26
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	—	—	Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	—	.26
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	—	Granulated	lb.	.22	—	.25
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	—	Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	—	6.50
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68	—	.70	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	—	1.33
Less than keg	lb.	.75	—	.80	Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.80	—	.90	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	.10
Cresylic	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	—	.18
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.	oz.	—	—	1.25	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bot.	oz.	—	—	.18	Salicylate	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Gallic	oz.	.17	—	.19	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.25
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	—	1.76	Sulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	—	.50	1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	.20
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	—	Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Hydrodic, sp. gr., 1.50.	oz.	.35	—	.40	Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	13.00
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	—	.15	Ammonol	oz.	—	—	1.00
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	lb.	.06	—	.08	Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	—	6.75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	—	.12	Technical	lb.	.70	—	.80
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut.	ph. bot.	—	—	2.30	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.43
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	—	—	—	.80	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	—	.35
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	—	.15	Anaesthesia	oz.	3.00	—	3.00
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	—	.08	Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	—	.40
Iodic	oz.	—	—	1.25	Seed	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Anise Seed	lb.	.20	—	.25
Dilute	lb.	4.20	—	4.60	Star	lb.	.30	—	.35
Molybdi C. P.	lb.	6.00	—	11.00	Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	—	.55
Maleic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	—	2.00	Annato Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	—	.60
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Car- bonyl) 120 lbs. (2½)	lb.	.06	—	.08	Anticoll	oz.	—	—	.50
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	—	.18	Antifebrin	oz.	—	—	.17
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	—	.08	Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	—	.25
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	—	.14	Arsenite	oz.	—	—	.30
36 deg., carboy	lb.	.08	—	.09	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	—	.34
36 deg., less	lb.	.13	—	.15	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	—	—	—	Needle
C. P. carboy	lb.	.10	—	.12	Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	—	.60
C. P. less	lb.	.15	—	.20	Sulphurated (Kermes Min- eral)	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	—	.30	Antipyrine	oz.	1.15	—	1.25
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	—	.35	Apioi, liquid, green	oz.	—	—	.25
Oxalic	lb.	.62	—	.75	Apocodine Hydrochl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	4.50
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor- phous, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	—	—	.25
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	—	.70	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	—	—	.25
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	—	.85	Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	—	.23
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	—	.20	Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.28
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.50	Argyol	oz.	—	—	1.50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	—	.47	Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—	2.20
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	—	1.80
Phthalic	oz.	—	—	.60	Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Picric	lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Pyrogalllic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.00	—	4.35	Root	lb.	.65	—	.70
1 oz. v.	oz.	.36	—	.39					
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	—	.25					
Crude	gal.	.30	—	.40					
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	—	1.40					
Bulk	lb.	1.30	—	1.35					
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	—	.45					
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	—	.55					
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	—	.25					
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	—	.75					
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	—	.50					
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	—	.03					
Less	lb.	.07	—	.08					
C. P.	lb.	.15	—	.17					
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	—	.18					
Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	—	1.10					
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	—	1.45					
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.78					
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.78					
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.77					
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	—	.40					
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	—	.55					
Acidol	oz.	—	—	.60					
Acotin	oz.	—	—	3.50					
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	.22	—	.28					
Leaves, German	lb.	.28	—	.34					
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.34					
Root English	lb.	—	—	.90					
Powdered	lb.	—	—	1.00					
Root German	lb.	.80	—	.90					
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	1.10					
Aconitine, Amorp. ¼ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	—	2.25					
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.00					
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.80					
Adalin	oz.	—	—	—					
Adamon	oz.	—	—	1.20					
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	—	.75					
Hydrous	lb.	.60	—	.70					
(See also Lanoline)									
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	—	.20					
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	—	.85					
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	—	.85					
Adulor (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—	10.00					
1 oz.	ea.	—	—	.75					
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	—	.65					
Agaric, white	lb.	—	—	1.25					
garicin	oz.	5.00	—	5.50					
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal					
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	—	Nominal					
2-oz.	oz.	—	—	.40					
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	—	3.00					
Agurin	oz.								

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd.)

Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb.	.12	.14	Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....lb.	4.95	5.70	Chinese .....lb.	1.50	1.60
Bermuda, true .....lb.	.55	.60	40 p.c. ....lb.	4.20	4.75	Powdered .....lb.	1.70	1.80
Jamaica .....lb.	—	—	Sub-benzoate .....lb.	6.50	7.50	Capsicin .....oz.	.65	.75
St. Vincent .....lb.	.14	.16	Subcarbonate .....lb.	3.85	4.40	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	.—	.15
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.	.34	.37	Subgallate .....lb.	3.85	3.95	Capsicum .....lb.	.20	.25
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. ....oz.	.36	.40	Bismuth, Subiodide .....lb.	5.85	6.90	Powdered .....lb.	.25	.30
Chloride .....oz.	.—	.40	Sublactate .....lb.	—	—	Caoutchouc .....lb.	.18	.20
Iodide .....oz.	.45	.50	Subnitrate .....lb.	3.45	4.10	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) .....lb.	.18	.20
White, pow'd com'l .....lb.	.09	.12	Subsalicylate .....lb.	5.10	5.50	Caraway .....lb.	.55	.60
Powdered, pure .....lb.	.16	.20	Tannate .....oz.	.30	.32	Powdered .....lb.	.60	.65
Yellow (Orpiment) .....lb.	.35	.80	Valerate .....oz.	.60	.70	Carbon Disulphide .....lb.	.31	.35
Powdered, Medic. ....lb.	.38	.90	Blackhaw Bark .....lb.	.25	.30	Tetrachloride .....lb.	.25	.40
Asafetida, good fair .....lb.	1.10	1.20	Bloodroot .....lb.	.18	.22	Cardamom, Seed bleached .....lb.	1.20	1.30
Powdered .....lb.	1.20	1.30	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) .....lb.	.69	.79	Decorticated .....lb.	.32	.30
Asbestos .....lb.	.25	.40	Powdered .....lb.	.71	.81	Powdered .....lb.	.32	.30
Aspidospermine, Amorph. ....lb.	1.00	1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate) .....lb.	—	—	Carmine, No. 40 .....oz.	.45	.50
15 gr. ....oz.	—	3.25	Bone, Cuttlefish .....lb.	.40	.45	Carosol Compound .....gal.	.—	.25
Cryst, 15 gr. ....ea.	—	.85	Powdered .....lb.	.20	.25	Cascara Amarga .....lb.	.55	.60
Aspirin .....oz.	—	.80	Jeweler's .....lb.	.75	.85	Sagrada Bark .....lb.	.20	.25
25 oz. lots .....oz.	—	1.68	Boneset, Leaves and Tops .....lb.	.10	.12	Cascarilla Bark .....lb.	.28	.35
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12 .....doz.	—	3.12	Powdered .....lb.	.12	.14	Fistula .....lb.	.20	.25
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24 .....doz.	—	1.44	Bromine .....oz.	.20	.25	Cascarin .....lb.	.45	.50
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12 .....doz.	—	2.64	Bromoform .....lb.	5.00	5.25	Cassia, China .....lb.	.20	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24 .....doz.	—	.88	Broom Tops .....lb.	.18	.30	Powdered .....lb.	.21	.25
Tablets, per 100 .....oz.	—	.15	Brucine .....oz.	—	1.75	Saigon, thin, select .....lb.	.60	.65
Atophan (S. & G.) .....oz.	—	2.80	Bryony Root .....lb.	1.10	1.20	Powdered .....lb.	.60	.70
Atramin .....oz.	—	2.60	Buchu Leaves, long .....lb.	1.40	1.50	Catechu, Medicinal .....lb.	.25	.30
Atropine, 1 gram .....lb.	—	.40	Short .....lb.	1.50	1.65	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ....lb.	.27	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds .....lb.	.40	.45	Huyler's 12 lb. box .....lb.	1.60	1.75	Cauphyllin .....oz.	.35	.40
Balmory Leaves, Pressed .....lb.	.28	.30	Buckthorn Bark .....lb.	.44	.48	Celery Seed .....lb.	.30	.35
Balsam Fir, Canada .....lb.	.90	1.00	Buds Balm or Gilead .....lb.	.35	.40	Ceresin, white .....lb.	.25	.30
Oregon .....lb.	.16	.20	Cassia .....lb.	.24	.30	Yellow .....lb.	.20	.25
Peru .....lb.	3.45	4.00	Burdock Root, Crushed .....lb.	.35	.45	Cerium nitrate .....oz.	.—	.25
Tolu .....lb.	.55	.60	Seed .....lb.	.—	.34	Oxalate .....lb.	.85	.95
Baptisin (Resinoid) .....oz.	.35	.40	Cacao Butter, bulk .....lb.	.50	.55	Oxide .....oz.	.—	.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure .....lb.	.35	.40	Baker's A and white .....lb.	.55	.60	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags .....lb.	.11	.14
C. P. 1 lb. bots .....lb.	—	1.00	Dutch .....lb.	.55	.65	Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white .....box	.50	.60
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. ....lb.	.25	.42	Huyler's 12 lb. box .....lb.	.55	.65	Pink .....box	.60	.70
Chloride 1-lb. bots .....lb.	.25	.42	Calcium Bromide .....lb.	4.00	4.50	White, bbls. ....lb.	.0094	.10
Cyanide, techn. ....lb.	—	2.00	1 oz. c.v. 4 .....oz.	—	.30	Chamomile Flowers, Hun. ....lb.	.60	.65
Dioxide, Anhydrous .....lb.	.55	.60	Carbonate .....lb.	—	2.80	Roman or Belgian .....lb.	.70	.75
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb.	.30	.35	Iodide .....lb.	—	5.75	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. ....lb.	.—	.45
Iodide .....oz.	.22	.27	Metal, sticks .....lb.	—	2.15	Willow, powdered .....lb.	.12	.15
Nitrate, powdered .....lb.	.45	.55	Nitrate .....lb.	1.75	1.85	Wood, powdered .....lb.	.08	.10
Pure, 1 lb. bots .....lb.	.07	.10	Sulphate .....lb.	2.15	2.30	Cherry Laurel Leaves .....lb.	.40	.45
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) .....lb.	.25	.30	Caffeine, pure .....oz.	1.00	1.45	Chicle .....lb.	.75	.80
Pure precip. ....lb.	.50	.55	Acetate .....oz.	1.25	1.55	Chinoidine .....oz.	.12	.15
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....oz.	—	.10	Benzoate .....oz.	.90	1.10	Chinoline, pure .....oz.	.—	.45
Basswood Bark, pressed .....lb.	.12	.17	Bromide .....oz.	8.50	9.00	Chiretta .....lb.	.35	.45
Bayberry Bark, select .....lb.	.16	.20	Citrate .....lb.	.60	.75	Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea. ....lb.	1.65	1.80
Bay Laurel Leaves .....lb.	.12	.15	Hydrobrom, gr. eff. ....oz.	1.05	1.60	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb.	—	1.80
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....gal.	2.05	2.50	Hydrochlor (true salt) .....oz.	1.20	1.30	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor. ine) .....lb.	.55	.60
Less .....gal.	.38	.42	Salicylate .....oz.	1.25	1.60	Chloroform .....lb.	.55	.60
Beans, Calabar .....lb.	1.05	1.15	Sulphate, eighths .....oz.	1.25	1.50	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Soloz. ....oz.	.60	.70
Tonka, Angostura .....lb.	.70	.75	Valerate .....oz.	1.25	1.50	For Alcohol Sol. ....oz.	.60	.70
Surinam .....lb.	.85	.95	Calamine, Pink .....lb.	.30	.36	Chromium Chloride, sus. ....lb.	.95	1.05
Para .....lb.	.70	.75	Calamus Root, peeled .....lb.	.35	.45	Sulphate, scales .....lb.	.10	.140
St. Ignatius .....lb.	.30	.35	White, peeled and split .....lb.	2.25	2.50	Powd. ....lb.	.50	.55
Vanilla, Mexican, long .....lb.	6.75	7.50	Calcium Acetate, dried .....oz.	.70	.80	Chrysarobin .....oz.	.30	.35
Short .....lb.	6.00	6.75	Benzoate .....oz.	.—	.40	Cimicifugin .....oz.	.10	.140
Cuts .....lb.	4.50	5.00	Bromide .....lb.	2.00	3.00	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. ....lb.	.32	.35
Bourbon .....lb.	3.75	4.50	Chloride, crude .....lb.	.08	.15	Red .....lb.	.45	.50
So. American .....lb.	4.00	4.50	Fused .....lb.	.65	.90	Yellow, Calisaya .....lb.	.45	.50
Tahiti .....lb.	1.75	2.00	Granulated .....lb.	.12	.18	Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure .....oz.	1.25	1.35
Bebeerine hydrochlor .....oz.	—	2.50	Citrate .....lb.	.11	.12	Bisulphate .....oz.	.—	.90
Sulphate .....lb.	1.90	2.15	Formate .....oz.	.18	.20	Hydrobromide .....oz.	.—	.90
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot. ....lb.	2.00	2.25	Glycerophosphate .....lb.	1.05	1.25	Hydrochloride .....oz.	.—	1.10
Bulk .....lb.	3.60	3.75	Hypophosphite .....lb.	5.25	5.90	Sulphate .....oz.	.90	1.05
Root, German .....lb.	3.90	4.00	Lactate .....oz.	.15	.17	Cinchonine, Alk. ....oz.	.36	.40
Powdered .....lb.	7.50	9.50	Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb.	2.50	2.75	Bisulphate .....oz.	.22	.25
Benzaldehyde .....oz.	—	2.50	Nitrate .....lb.	—	.85	Hydrochloride .....oz.	.21	.25
Benzanilide .....gal.	.30	.40	Oxalate .....lb.	—	1.50	Sulphate .....oz.	.38	.40
Benzine .....lb.	2.00	2.15	Peroxide .....lb.	1.90	2.15	Cinnabar .....lb.	2.00	2.10
Sumatra .....lb.	.60	.65	Permanganate .....oz.	.35	.40	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....lb.	.35	.40
Benzonaphthol .....oz.	—	2.00	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.90	.95	Powdered .....lb.	.42	.45
Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ....ea.	—	2.50	Salicylate .....lb.	.35	.40	Citral Solution, 1-lb. bottle. ....lb.	—	.30
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	—	2.50	Sulphite .....lb.	.14	.18	3-oz. bottle .....lb.	—	.30
Berberine Phosphate .....lb.	.20	.25	Sulphocarbolate .....oz.	.18	.20	Civet .....oz.	.22	.25
Berberis Aquifolium .....lb.	.20	.25	Calendula Flowers .....lb.	1.20	1.25	Cloves, Zanzibar .....lb.	.26	.28
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.) .....oz.	—	3.50	Camphor, refined .....lb.	.85½	.87½	Powdered, pure .....lb.	.26	.28
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb.	2.00	3.50	¼-lb. squares .....lb.	.86	.88½	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) .....lb.	.43	.48
Phosphate .....lb.	.18	.30	Powdered .....lb.	.90	.92½	Carbonate .....oz.	.—	.15
Betin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	.43	Japanese .....lb.	.86½	.88½	Chloride .....oz.	.—	.15
Bismuth, Betanaph .....oz.	—	.43	Monobromated .....lb.	3.50	3.70	Nitrate .....oz.	1.00	1.05
Bromide .....oz.	—	.43	Canary Seed, Sicily .....lb.	—	—	Sulphate .....lb.	6.30	6.50
Citrate and Ammonium .....lb.	5.50	5.65	Smyrna .....lb.	—	—	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. ....oz.	5.20	5.45
Formic-iodide .....oz.	—	.45	So. American .....lb.	.06½	.08	½ oz. vials .....oz.	5.40	5.65
Glycerite, N.F. ....lb.	—	1.80	Canella Bark, powdered .....lb.	.30	.34	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) .....oz.	1.00	1.10
Hydroxide, powd. ....lb.	—	5.05	Cannabine Tannate .....oz.	—	—	Coca Leaves, Huanuco .....lb.	.45	.50
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz.	—	4.35	Cannabis Indica Herb .....lb.	2.70	3.00	Truxillo .....lb.	.15	.20
Oxychloride .....lb.	—	9.30	Cantharides, Russ, Sifted .....lb.	4.00	4.50	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) .....lb.	.20	.25
Phenolsulphonate .....lb.	—	5.20	Powdered .....lb.	4.50	4.75	Powdered .....lb.	.35	.40
Phosphate .....lb.	—	5.20				Cochineal, Honduras .....lb.	.95	1.00

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Codeine .....oz. 9.95 —12.45	Dover's Powder .....lb. 2.65 — 2.75	Powdered .....lb. .17 — .20
Hydrochloride .....oz. 9.15 —11.40	Dragon's Blood powd. ....lb. .35 — .65	Jamaica, bleached .....lb. .30 — .32
Nitrate .....oz. 9.15 —11.40	Extra .....lb. 1.50 — 1.65	Ground .....lb. .32 — .34
Salicylate .....oz. 8.00 — 9.80	Powdered .....lb. 1.60 — 1.90	Powdered .....lb. .34 — .36
Phosphate .....oz. 8.35 —10.30	Reeds .....lb. 1.00 — 1.15	Ginseng .....lb. 7.50 — 8.50
Sulphate .....oz. 8.35 —10.30	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes .....lb. — .17	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb. — .12
Cashew Root, black .....lb. .15 — .20	Duotol .....oz. — .150	Glucose .....lb. .08 — .12
Blue .....lb. .14 — .19	Dwarf Elder .....lb. .35 — .40	Glycerin, Ammoniacal .....lb. 4.00 — 4.50
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr. ....lb. 2.00 — 2.10	Echinacea Root .....lb. .38 — .42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added .....lb. .50 — .53
Colchicum Root .....lb. 2.10 — 2.20	Ground .....lb. .40 — .44	Less .....lb. .53 — .54
Seed .....lb. 1.70 — 1.80	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. 1-oz. ....oz. — —	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl. ....lb. .56 — .60
Powdered .....lb. 1.80 — 1.90	Eikogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. 1-oz. ....oz. — .45	1 oz. ....oz. — .80
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900 .....lb. .49 — .60	Elaterin .....lb. 2.00 — 2.20	Goa Powder .....lb. 6.50 — 7.50
Cantharidal, U.S.P. ....lb. 8.50 —11.00	Elaterium .....lb. 2.00 — 2.20	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v. ....doz. — 5.50
Flexible, U.S.P. ....lb. — .56	Elderberries .....lb. .25 — .30	Brown, 3/4 oz. v. ....oz. — 12.25
Styptic, U.S.P. ....lb. — 1.00	Flowers, pressed .....lb. .32 — .37	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz. 2.80 — 3.40
Calcium, select .....lb. .40 — .50	Juice, Sambuci .....lb. — .30	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) .....lb. 1.20 — 1.40
Culm. Root .....lb. .80 — .85	Elm Bark, select .....lb. .28 — .33	Golden Seal Root .....lb. 6.25 — 6.50
Colombo Root .....lb. .20 — .25	Ground, pure .....lb. .30 — .35	Powdered .....lb. 6.50 — 7.00
Cultfoot Leaves .....lb. .25 — .30	Powdered, pure .....lb. .33 — .36	Grains of Paradise .....lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb. .24 — .26	Emetin (Resinoid) .....lb. — 13.00	Powdered .....lb. 1.30 — 1.40
Condurango Bark, true .....lb. .30 — .34	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea. — 1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb. .20 — .25
Conium Leaves .....lb. .27 — .32	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ....ea. — 2.75	Powdered .....lb. .37 — .42
Seed .....lb. .25 — .30	Eosine .....lb. — .80	Squarrosa .....lb. .30 — .40
Copaiba, S. A. ....lb. .70 — .75	Ergot, Russia .....lb. .85 — .90	Guaiac, Resin .....lb. .38 — .58
Para .....lb. .63 — .70	Ergot, Bonjean .....lb. .95 — 1.00	Powdered .....lb. .40 — .55
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb. .90 — 1.15	Ergotol .....lb. — 1.00	Wood rasped .....lb. .03 — .06
Ammoniated .....lb. .60 — .70	Erthroxyl (Resinoid) .....lb. — 6.00	Guaiacol liquid .....oz. 2.50 — 2.60
Arsenate .....lb. .12 — .15	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....gr. — .30	Carbonate .....oz. — 4.00
Carbonate .....lb. .45 — .60	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr. — .30	Phosphate .....oz. — 1.75
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb. .60 — 1.50	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....gr. — .30	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol) .....oz. — 1.60
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. oz. ....lb. — 2.00	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes .....ea. — .30	Valerianate (Geosote) .....oz. — 1.34
Iodide .....lb. .46 — .50	Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ....ea. — .80	Guaiacquin .....oz. — 1.00
Nitrate .....lb. — .55	Ether, Acetic .....lb. .55 — .70	Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb. 1.35 — 1.40
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....oz. — .23	Chloric .....lb. .60 — .80	Powdered .....lb. 1.45 — 1.50
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb. .50 — .55	Nitrous Conct. ....lb. .80 — 1.10	Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin) .....oz. .20 — .25
Powdered .....lb. .17 — .20	U.S.P., 1889 .....lb. .27 — .51	Gutta Parcha, crude chips .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....lb. .14 — .20	Washed .....lb. .30 — .36	Sheet .....lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Bbls. ....lb. .18 — .20	Valerianic .....lb. .32 — .37	Heliosol .....oz. — 1.75
Powdered .....lb. .10 — .14	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. ....oz. .52 — .62	Heliotropin .....oz. — .32
Powdered .....lb. .18 — .22	Benzoate .....lb. .55 — .70	Heliotrope Root white powd. ....lb. .23 — .30
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) .....lb. .35 — .45	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube .....oz. — 8.00	Helmitol .....lb. — .55
Coto Bark (Bichloride) .....lb. — 27.00	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube .....ea. — .40	Helonias Root .....lb. .50 — .55
Cotone, true, 1/4 oz. v. ....oz. — .25	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube .....oz. — .55	Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb. .15 — .18
Cotton Root Bark .....lb. .20 — .25	Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz. — 3.50	Powdered .....lb. .18 — .20
Powdered .....lb. .25 — .30	Eucalyptol, U.S.P. ....oz. .12 — .14	Hemlock Gum .....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....lb. — .20	Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb. .15 — .20	Hemogallol .....lb. — .80
Crimp Bark .....lb. .12 — .20	Eudoxine .....oz. — 2.10	Hemoglobin .....oz. — .45
Cummarin .....oz. .70 — .75	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.) .....oz. .40 — .45	Hemol .....lb. .80 — .85
Cranesbill .....lb. .24 — .29	Euphorbium .....lb. .28 — .32	Hemp Seed .....lb. .08 — .10
Powdered .....lb. .30 — .35	Euphorine .....lb. .35 — .38	Henbane Leaves, Eng. ....lb. — .45
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb. .40 — .48	Euquinine .....oz. — 1.25	German .....lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Cressote, Beechwood .....oz. .20 — .22	Europheon .....oz. — .80	Powdered .....lb. 1.58 — 1.68
Carbonate .....oz. — 2.00	Exalgine .....oz. — 1.80	Seed .....lb. — .40
Phosphate .....oz. — 1.50	Extract Male Fern .....oz. — 1.40	Henna Leaves .....lb. .20 — .25
Valerate .....oz. — 1.50	Fennel Seed .....lb. .85 — .95	Heroin, 15 gr. v. ....ea. — .42
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) .....oz. .55 — .65	Ferrypyrin (Hoechst) .....oz. — 1.50	Heroin Hydchl., 15 gr. v. ....ea. — .42
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....lb. .70 — .78	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. 1 oz. c.v. 4 .....oz. — 1.50	Hexamethylenamine .....lb. .80 — .90
Powdered .....lb. .35 — .45	Flaxseed, cleaned .....lb. — .15	Hierba Picra .....lb. .35 — .40
Culver's Root .....lb. .27 — .30	Less .....lb. — 12.75	Holocain, 1 gm. vials .....ea. — .35
Cumin Seed .....lb. .30 — .36	Ground .....lb. .08 — .13	Homatropin Alk. ....gr. .40 — .42
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial .....ea. — 1.25	Foenugreek Seed .....lb. .07 — .10	Hydrobromide .....gr. .26 — .37
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .....oz. .20 — .25	Ground .....lb. .10 — .15	Hydrochloride .....gr. .40 — .44
Damiana Leaves .....lb. .30 — .35	Formaldehyde .....lb. .20 — .30	Honey, strained .....lb. .15 — .18
Dandelion Herb .....lb. .38 — .44	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb. — .50	Hops, select (1915) .....lb. .33 — .37
Root .....lb. .47 — .52	1/4 lb. c.b. inc. ....lb. — .20	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. ....lb. .35 — .43
Cut .....lb. .47 — .52	Fuller's Earth .....lb. .05 — .08	Horehound Leaves .....lb. .35 — .40
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v.gr. ....lb. .19 — .26	Fustic, chips .....lb. .07 — .10	Hydractin .....oz. — 2.00
Dermatol .....lb. .08 — .10	Gadual .....lb. .140 — .150	Hydrangea Root .....lb. .22 — .25
Dextrine, yellow .....lb. .12 — .15	Galangal Root, selected .....lb. .18 — .22	Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....oz. — 2.50
White .....lb. — .37	Galbanum, strained .....lb. .26 — .32	Muriate (Resinoid) .....oz. — 4.25
Dextro-quinine .....lb. — .37	Gambier .....lb. .12 — .16	Sulphate (Resinoid) .....oz. — 5.00
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bot. incl. 1-oz. ....lb. — .80	Powdered .....lb. .150 — .160	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. ....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz. — 2.50	Select, Pipe, bright .....lb. 1.55 — 1.60	Sulphate .....oz. 28.00 — 30.00
Digalen, 1/2 oz. v. ....vial — .80	Garlic, on strings .....string .25 — .30	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea. — .55
Digipuratum, 1/2 oz. ....ea. — 1.70	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb. 1.05 — 1.10	Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz. — .80
Digitalin, eighths .....oz. 10.00 — 11.00	Gelatin, Pink .....lb. — .30	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb. 2.75 — 3.00
Digitalin, 15 gr. vials .....ea. .60 — .65	Silver .....lb. — 1.20	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal .....lb. .18 — .25
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb. — .90	Gelsemium (Resinoid) .....oz. — 5.25	Sol. Technical .....lb. .15 — .22
Bulk .....lb. .60 — .90	Gelseminine (C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v. ....ea. — 5.00	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr. ....lb. .32 — .37
Powdered .....lb. .85 — .95	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea. — .20	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid) .....oz. — 3.00
Pressed, ozs. ....lb. .50 — .55	Gelsemium Root .....lb. .16 — .20	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials .....ea. — 3.75
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea. — 2.00	Powdered .....lb. .25 — .30	Crystal, white .....gr. .30 — .35
Diofen, 16 oz. ....oz. — 3.7	Gentian, Root .....lb. .30 — .35	Hydrobromide .....gr. .16 — .20
Dionin .....oz. — 13.00	Powdered .....lb. .30 — .35	Hypnone .....gr. — 2.15
Diuretin .....oz. — 1.75	Ginger Root, African .....lb. .14 — .17	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mery) oz. — .85
Dog Grass, cut .....lb. 1.60 — 1.75		Iceland Moss .....lb. .20 — .27
		Ichthalbin .....oz. — .105
		do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot. — 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichtholol	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	-4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	.30
Indigo Bengal, true	3.75	-5.00	
Camrine, Dry	oz.	.50	.56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	.45
Pure Unco'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	.40
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	.50
Monochloride	oz.	—	.75
Trichloride	oz.	—	.95
Iodopin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	-5.55
Iododized	oz.	.70	.90
Iodol	oz.	—	—
Iodothyrene, 1/4 oz. vials	oz.	—	3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthage	lb.	2.30	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.60	2.75
Rio	lb.	3.75	4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	.25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	.45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	.16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	.50
Bromide	lb.	.20	.25
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	.40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	.95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	.90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	.40
Syrup	lb.	.40	.45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	.17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	.18
Red, Saccharated	lb.	.45	.48
Peptonized	lb.	—	3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	.90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	.93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	.40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	.40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	.90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	.90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	.30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	.35
Solution	lb.	.09	.15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	.33
Solution (Monse's)	lb.	.12	.15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	2.20	-2.50	
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	.12
Dried	lb.	.15	.18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	.90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	.23
Valerate	lb.	.80	.90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	6.50
American	lb.	.90	1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	.35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	.26
Powdered	lb.	.26	.28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	.25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca- torious)	oz.	.10	.12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	.25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	.45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	.12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	2.20
Purified	lb.	—	—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	.09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	.30
Powdered	lb.	.72	.80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	.24
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	.75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	.47
Lanoline	lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	.60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.75
(See also Adeps Lanæ)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	.35
Powdered	lb.	.38	.43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	.30
Extra	lb.	.35	.40
Hand picked	lb.	—	—
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	.25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	.60
Chloride	lb.	.75	.85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	.38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	.35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	.25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	.50
Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	.20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	.20
Ground	lb.	.20	.25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	1.00
evulose, cryst.	oz.	—	—
Licorice, Corrig.	lb.	.45	.50
Mass	lb.	.44	.49
Powdered	lb.	.56	.65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	.62
Powdered	lb.	.85	.90
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	.32
Powdered	lb.	.22	.25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	.90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.08 1/2	.14
Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4 lb.	lb.	.12	.16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.50
Litharge	lb.	.14	.17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	.25
Benzoate	lb.	17.50	18.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	2.85
Bitartrate	lb.	—	.25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	1.50
Chloride	oz.	—	.24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	.58
Iodide	lb.	4.00	4.15
Salicylate	lb.	—	.58
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	.25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	.38
Powdered	lb.	.42	.47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	.45
London Purple	lb.	.15	.20
Powdered	lb.	.42	.47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	.70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.60	1.70
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	.80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	.45
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	.45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.	.27	- .29	
Technical	lb.	.32	.37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	.53
Powdered	lb.	.60	.70
Ponderous	lb.	.65	.70
Technical	lb.	.20	.29
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	.65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	.95
Nitrate	lb.	—	.40
Peroxide	lb.	—	2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	.08
Salicylate	lb.	2.20	2.40
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02 1/2	.05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	.25
Dried	lb.	.20	.30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	—
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	.50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	.20
Powdered	lb.	.22	.25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	.10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	.36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	.42
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	.30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	.65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	.65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.85	1.95
Small	lb.	1.40	1.50
Sorts	lb.	.50	.60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	.65
astic	lb.	.52	.57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	.50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.85	2.00
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	1.44
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Cyanide	lb.	—	.55
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	1.55
Iodide, green, Froth	lb.	4.25	4.46
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	4.48
Nitrate	oz.	—	.25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	.25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	.25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	2.30
Mercury with Chalk (by suc- cussion)	oz.	.67	.81
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	oz.	—	.47
Metacarb. (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	—
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	1.20
Mentol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	1.00
Millet Seed	lb.	—	.14
German	lb.	—	.14
Morphine, Acet. 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	8.75	9.00
Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	10.70	10.85
Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	8.80	9.00
Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	8.55	8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	.95
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.15	7.45
1/4 oz. vial	oz.	7.40	7.70
Valerate, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	6.50	6.80
fullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	.50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	.25
Ground	lb.	.23	.25
"White"	lb.	.20	.25
Ground	lb.	.35	.40
Myrrin (Resinoid)	lb.	—	.40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	.40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	.15
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	1.50
Beta, Resublim.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Beta, Benzate	oz.	—	2.60
Narcotine, pure 1/4 oz.	ea.	—	.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	.30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	.21
Acetate	oz.	—	.15
Bromide	oz.	—	.50
Chloride	lb.	—	1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	.27
Sulphate	lb.	—	.27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	1.10
Novaspurin	oz.	—	.30
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	1.00
Tablets, 100s	—	—	1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	—
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials)	ea.	—	—
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	.85
Powdered	lb.	.90	.95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	.35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	.38
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	1.25
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	7.30
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	3.30
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	.60
Refined	lb.	.75	1.15
Cade	lb.	.75	.85
Cajuput, bottles	90 to 100	—	—
Camphor	lb.	.25	.30
Capicum	oz.	—	.50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.90	2.00
Castor, American	lb.	1.75	.25
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	.35
Celery	oz.	—	3.00
Chaunmogra	lb.	2.70	3.00
Cherry Laurel	lb.	—	.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	.75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	.75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	1.45
Cocoonut	lb.	.25	.30
Cod Liver, Newfoundland gal.	5.20	- 5.35	
Norwegian	gal.	150.00	153.00
Bbls.	ea.	76.00	85.00
1/2 bbls.	ea.	76.00	85.00

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	25	—	1.30	Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	—	1.00	Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Coriander	gal.	2.00	—	2.25	Iodine	lb.	.80	—	1.00	Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash) lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	—	1.30	Mercurial, 1/2 mercury	lb.	.95	—	1.05	U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.55	
Crotin	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	—	.85	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	—	3.60	Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	—	.50	Chlorate	lb.	.75	—	.85
Cumin	lb.	4.60	—	4.85	Opium (Natural)	lb.	13.20	—	13.35	Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.94	—	.95
Dill	oz.	.40	—	.45	Granulated	lb.	15.50	—	15.75	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.85
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	15.25	—	15.50	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—	1.20	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	—	1.45	Citrate	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	—	5.25	Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	—	.18	Cyanide	lb.	.80	—	3.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	1.10	—	1.15	Opium	oz.	.22	—	.28	Fluoride	lb.	2.30	—	3.00
Fusel, pure	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Ortol Florentine	lb.	2.40	—	2.50	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	—	.30
Garuthia Leaf	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Select Finger	lb.	2.40	—	2.50	Hypophosphate	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Verona	lb.	.20	—	.25	Iodide	lb.	3.45	—	3.60
Turkish	lb.	—	—	—	Orthoform	oz.	—	—	.75	Iodate	oz.	—	—	.60
Ginger	oz.	.45	—	.50	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	lb.	Nominal	—		Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	—	2.80
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	incl.	lb.	.80	—		Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	—	.24
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	—	3.50	1-oz.	oz.	.50	—		Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	—	3.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.	set	—	—	.80	Nitrate	lb.	.33	—	.45
Hemlock	lb.	.75	—	.90	Ovaraden	oz.	—	—	1.30	Powdered	lb.	.34	—	.50
Henbane	lb.	—	—	1.25	Ovarin	oz.	—	—	4.00	C. P.	lb.	.59	—	.60
Juniper Berries	lb.	Nominal	—		Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	2.00	Permanganate	lb.	2.65	—	2.80
Wood	lb.	1.35	—	1.50	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.	lb.	—	—		Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Lard	gal.	.95	—	1.20	v.	ea.	—	—	2.50	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	—	.32
Lavender, Mitcham	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Pancreatine, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	—	.25	C. P.	lb.	—	—	2.75
Flowers	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Paprika pods, Hungarian.	lb.	.65	—	.70	Prussiate, red	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Garden, French	lb.	1.40	—	1.55	Paraform	oz.	.14	—	.18	Sallycate	oz.	.25	—	.30
Spike	lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	2.90	Sulphate	lb.	.80	—	.90
Lemon	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	—		Sulphide	lb.	1.10	—	1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	3.40	—	3.50	Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	—	.40	C. P.	lb.	.90	—	1.15
Limes, expressed	lb.	1.02	—	1.10	Paris Green	lb.	.35	—	.45	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Distilled	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	—	.35	Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	—	.30
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.01	—	1.10	Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.37
Raw	oz.	1.15	—	1.25	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.	lb.	—	—	1.75	Berries	lb.	.20	—	.24
Helia	lb.	1.30	—	1.40	v.	ea.	—	—	1.00	Protargol	oz.	1.25	—	1.35
Male, distilled	lb.	1.15	—	1.20	Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	1.75	Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	—	5.00
Expressed	lb.	10.50	—	12.00	Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	—	.60	Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	—	.25
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	21.00	—	22.00	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	—	.25	Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	—	.23	Pyridine	oz.	—	—	.25
Essential	oz.	.35	—	.40	White	lb.	.28	—	.30	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	—	.80
Mirbane	lb.	1.20	—	1.35	Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	—	.75	Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	—	.22
Musk	oz.	3.00	—	3.25	Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.28
Neatsfoot	gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Persian Berries	lb.	.45	—	.55	Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	—	.40
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	1.25	—	1.30	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	—	.18	Queen of Meadow Leaves.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Petalae, extra	oz.	3.25	—	3.50	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	—		Quince Seed	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Nutmeg	lb.	3.25	—	3.50	do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	—	.275	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	—	1.39
Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	gal.	3.10	—	3.35	Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	—	2.00	Sulph.	oz.	.74	—	.89
3 and 5 gal. cans.	gal.	1.60	—	1.70	Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	—	.80	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.00	—	1.12
Malaga	gal.	2.70	—	3.00	Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.30	—	2.60	Acetate	oz.	1.22	—	1.29
Pompeian	lb.	2.75	—	2.90	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	—	1.65	Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	—	1.14
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.50	—	4.10	Photol	lb.	.22	—	.25	Arsenate	oz.	1.07	—	1.14
Sweet	lb.	.35	—	.90	Pichi Herb	lb.	.10	—	.12	Arsenite	oz.	1.03	—	1.08
Origanum	lb.	.16	—	.20	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.	gr.	.10	—	.12	Benzoate	oz.	.65	—	.68
Palm Lagos	lb.	.18	—	.21	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	—	.10	Bisulphate	oz.	1.05	—	1.10
Kernel	lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.07	Citrate	oz.	1.03	—	1.08
Paraffin, Domestic.	gal.	1.25	—	1.50	Nitrate	gr.	.07	—	.10	Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.75	—	1.79
Light	gal.	—	—	3.00	Sallycate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.10	—	.10	Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	—	1.03
Russian	oz.	.75	—	1.30	Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	—	.52	Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	—	1.03
Patchouli	lb.	.45	—	.55	Piperidine	oz.	1.00	—	1.00	Hypophosphite	oz.	1.07	—	1.16
Peach Kernels	lb.	.90	—	1.15	Piperin	oz.	.80	—	.90	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.81	—	.85
Peanut	lb.	1.50	—	1.90	Piperazine	oz.	—	—		Phosphate	oz.	.99	—	1.06
Pennyroyal	lb.	—	—	3.00	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	—	.45	Lactate	oz.	1.07	—	1.16
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	—	.32	Sallycate	oz.	.96	—	1.01
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Plaster, calcined	bbbl.	2.45	—	2.50	Sulphate, 100 gr.	oz.	.55	—	.58
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.50	—	2.60	True, dentist's, sifted	bbbl.	2.75	—	2.80	5-oz. cans.	oz.	.60	—	.65
Western	lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	—	1.25	1-oz. cans.	oz.	.65	—	.68
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	—	.55	Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	—	1.50	Valerate	oz.	—	—	1.02
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	—	2.30	Pleuriay Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	—	1.70	Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	—	.60	German	lb.	.10	—	.12
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	—	1.40	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	—	3.70	Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	—	.55
Rhodium	oz.	.30	—	.40	Poke Berries	lb.	.20	—	.22	Red Saunders	lb.	.16	—	.20
Rhodium	oz.	.30	—	.40	Root	lb.	.16	—	.20	Rennet, powder	oz.	—	—	.75
Rose, Kisanalik	oz.	16.00	—	18.00	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25	Resin, common	lb.	.08	—	.10
Artificial	oz.	3.50	—	4.00	Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	—	.50	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	—	.36	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.18
Trieste	lb.	.75	—	.90	White	lb.	.36	—	.38	Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	—	1.00
Rosin	gal.	.40	—	.76	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.25	—	2.75
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	—	.50	White, sticks	lb.	1.75	—	2.30	Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	1.00
Sage	oz.	.40	—	.40	Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	—	.40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Arsenate	oz.	.12	—	.15	rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	—	
Sandalwood, English	lb.	10.75	—	11.00	Benzoate	oz.	.30	—	.45	incl.	lb.	—	—	
Sassafras	lb.	.80	—	9.25	Bichromate	lb.	.50	—	.55	1-oz.	oz.	—	—	
Savin	lb.	9.50	—	10.00	Bicarbo-nate	lb.	1.70	—	2.20	3-oz. bottle incl.	lb.	.90	—	1.20
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	—	2.25	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	1.90	—	2.15
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	—	1.00	C. P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Red	lb.	.25	—	.30
Spruce	lb.	.75	—	.90	Bisulphate	lb.	1.10	—	1.30	Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.07	—	.10
Tansy	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)	lb.	.45	—	.50	Rotten Stone	lb.	—	—	
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	—	.50	pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	—	.50	Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	—	1.75
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	—	.75	Borate	lb.	—	—	.90	Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	—	2.25
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	—	1.65										
White	lb.	1.60	—	1.70										
Whole	gal.	.70	—	.75										
Wh. Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	—	4.50										
Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	5.50	—	6.50										
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	—	5.50										
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	—	1.50										
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	—	2.75										
Wwood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	—	3.30										
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	—	5.50										

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	oz.	—	1.60	Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	—	.15
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.20	—	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	—	.14
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	—	Recrystallized	lb.	.16	—	.17
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	—	Dried	lb.	.26	—	.28
Domestic	lb.	.50	—	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	—	.50
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—	Salicylate	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Salicin	oz.	1.20	—	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	—	5.50
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00	Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	—	.20
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80	Liquid	lb.	.04	—	.08
Salol	lb.	2.75	—	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	—	.15
Salophen	oz.	—	1.00	Succinate	lb.	.04	—	.05
Salquinine	oz.	—	1.25	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—	.05
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—	—	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.12
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	—	Dry	lb.	.08	—	.12
Ground	lb.	.25	—	Sulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	—	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.17
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	—	.27
Santonin	oz.	3.05	—	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Sapowin crude	lb.	—	4.00	Valerate	oz.	—	—	.75
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.	lb.	.52	—	and Potassium Tartrate	—	—	—	—
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	—	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	—	.44
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	Spartein Sulph.	oz.	2.50	—	2.60
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	—	Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	—	.38
Bark	lb.	.17	—	Spermaceti, cakes.	lb.	.36	—	.38
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40	Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	—	.35
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	—	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Scammony, Resin.	oz.	.25	—	Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l. oz.	—	—	1.50	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	—	.64
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	—	Aromatic	lb.	.50	—	.55
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	—	Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	—	.60
Senecio (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.53	—	.65
Senega Root	lb.	.65	—	Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	—	.58
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27 1/2	—	Squill Root, white.	lb.	.20	—	.24
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	—	Starch, iodized	lb.	—	—	4.20
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	—	.60
Tinnevely select	lb.	.40	—	Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	—	.25
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	—	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.	lb.	—	—	Storax, liquid	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
3-oz.	—	—	—	Stovain, 1/4 oz.	doz.	—	—	9.00
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45	1/2 oz.	doz.	—	—	16.00
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	—	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	—	.30
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.75	—	Powdered	lb.	.33	—	.36
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	—	.43
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	—	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.22
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00	Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.50	—	Bromide	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	—	Carbonate	lb.	.55	—	.60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	—	Chloride	lb.	.40	—	.60
Oxide	oz.	1.05	—	Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.45
Simaruba, Bark of Root.	lb.	.24	—	Lactate	oz.	.15	—	.20
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	—	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.35	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.29	—	Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—	—
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00	Salicylate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	—	Strophanthus Seed, brown.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	—	Green	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	—	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	oz.	1.90	—	2.00
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	.25	Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	—	1.80
Soap Tree Bark, whole.	lb.	.12	—	Arsenite	oz.	—	—	2.00
Cut	lb.	.20	—	Arsenite	oz.	—	—	2.00
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	Glycerophosphate, 1/2-oz. v.	oz.	3.05	—	3.05
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused.	lb.	.30	—	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	2.25
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	—	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	1.95
Arsenate	lb.	.25	—	Phosphate	oz.	—	—	2.05
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	—	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	1.65
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	—	Sublimine, S. & G.	lb.	—	—	.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	0.02 1/4	—	Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.27	—	.34
Bichromate	lb.	.35	—	1-lb. cartons	lb.	.28	—	.30
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	—	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	—	1.35
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	—	L. & F.	oz.	—	—	1.10
Bromide	lb.	.95	—	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	—	1.06
Cacodylate 1/4-oz. vials.	ea.	—	.55	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	—	1.35
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	—	ulphothyl	lb.	—	—	3.00
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	—	Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	—	.50
Dried purified	lb.	.16	—	Iodide	oz.	.35	—	.42
Granulated	lb.	0.02 1/4	—	Flowers	lb.	.04	—	.08
Chlorate	lb.	.45	—	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.48	—	.53
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	—	Roll	lb.	.03	—	.06
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	—	Washed	lb.	.09	—	.12
Citrate	lb.	.75	—	Sumac bark	lb.	.12	—	.16
Cyanide	lb.	.40	—	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	—	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	0.7 1/2	—	.12
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	—	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	—	Purified	lb.	.16	—	.20
Kega, 112 lbs.	lb.	0.02 1/4	—	Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	—	3.00
Granular	lb.	0.02 1/4	—	Tannaibin	oz.	—	—	.85
Iodide (oz. 37-45)	lb.	5.15	—	Tannoforn	oz.	—	—	.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	—	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	—	.70
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	—	—	.70	No. Caroline, pt. cons.	doz.	—	—	.85
Nitrate	lb.	.17	—	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	—	.80
Nitrite	lb.	—	.90	Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	—	.75
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	—	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Perborate	lb.	.55	—	Terpinol	lb.	—	—	2.00
Permanganate	lb.	—	5.85	Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	—	2.75
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	—	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	.35

Theophorin	oz.	—	—	.75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—	—
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	—	1.20
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	—	1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	—	1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	—	.25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	11.50	—	12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—	1.60
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	—	.65
With leaves	lb.	.50	—	.60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	—	1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	—	.70
Toluene	lb.	—	—	1.15
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	—	1.15
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	—	.50
Triphenin	oz.	—	—	2.90
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra.	lb.	2.90	—	3.10
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	—	2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	—	.50
Venice	lb.	3.25	—	3.45
Artificial	lb.	.18	—	.20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Turneric, powdered	lb.	.16	—	.20
Ucunior Root, true	lb.	.28	—	.35
False	lb.	.40	—	.45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	—	.40
1 lb.	—	—	—	.40
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	—	.40
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.	lb.	—	—	.55
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	—	.40
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	—	.50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—	.20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	.95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	—	.75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	—	.35
Sulphate	lb.	.28	—	.35
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—	.20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—	.50
Veronal	oz.	—	—	2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	—	.45
100s	—	—	—	1.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	—	.40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	—	.30
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	—	.25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	—	.30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	—	.50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.20	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.20	—	.25
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	—	.20
Whiting	lb.	.04	—	.05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	—	.16
Ground	lb.	.14	—	.18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	—	.18
White	lb.	—	—	.25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	—	.75
Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-	gal.	—	—	.40
ble Dist.	—	—	—	.40
Barrels	gal.	.55	—	.60
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	—	.20
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30
Xerophol	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	—	.22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	—	.70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—	.40
Bromide	lb.	.35	—	.40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Granulated	oz.	.30	—	.35
Iodide	oz.	.37	—	.40
Metallic C.P.	oz.	.60	—	1.60
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.22	—	.22
Hyposulphate	oz.	—	—	—
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—	—
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	—	.20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Peroxide	oz.	—	—	—
Phenate	oz.	1.10	—	1.20
Pheniosulphonate	oz.	—	—	—
Permanganate	oz.	1.25	—	1.40
Phosphate	lb.	.30	—	.40
Phosphide	oz.	—	—	—
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	—
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—	.10
C.P.	lb.	.18	—	.20
Valerate	oz.	—	—	—

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from
November 13 to November 18, 1916

ACETONE—220 lbs., \$85, Cuba.	France; 143,000 lbs., \$13,227, Argentina; 4,614 lbs., \$460, Dutch East Indies; 4,800 lbs., \$600, Chile; 18,025 lbs., \$2,231, Mexico; 103,917 lbs., \$9,945, Argentina.	lbs., \$744, Colombia; 1,120 lbs., \$717, Ecuador; 2,500 lbs., \$1,150, Argentina; 1,120 lbs., \$532, Colombia; 248 lbs., \$143, Greece; 1,120 lbs., \$706, Brazil; 1,092 lbs., \$581, Colombia.
ACID, ACETIC—7,700 lbs., \$1,905, Argentina; 5,500 lbs., \$1,330, Uruguay; 8,830 lbs., \$2,306, Argentina; 25,806 lbs., \$1,180, Brazil; 376 lbs., \$33, Colombia; 4,486 lbs., \$266, Dutch East Indies; 750 lbs., \$48, Australia; 108 lbs., \$11, New Zealand; 4,222 lbs., \$433, Argentina; 170 lbs., \$37, Chile.	CREAM OF TARTAR—\$55, Brazil; \$130, Colombia.	POTASSIUM CHORIDE—112 lbs., \$33, Peru.
ACID, BORIC—59 lbs., \$11, Bolivia; 123,648 lbs., \$15,147, England; 100 lbs., \$10, Brazil; 50 lbs., \$10, Colombia.	DEXTRINE—7,000 lbs., \$266, Portugal.	POTASSIUM CYANIDE—330 lbs., \$171, Argentina; 882 lbs., \$460, Argentina; 110 lbs., \$62, Uruguay; 100 lbs., \$30, Costa Rica.
ACID, CARBOLIC—29 lbs., \$27, Argentina; 50 lbs., \$32, Colombia; 55 lbs., \$35, Brazil; 25 lbs., \$32, Colombia.	DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$28,010, France; \$350, Norway; \$95, Portugal; \$13,293, Russia in Europe; \$14, Colorado; \$1,465, Uruguay; \$6,501, England; \$3,481, Mexico; \$19,503, British India; \$1,104, Greece; \$3,422, England; \$24,693, Brazil; \$222, Colombia; \$977, Australia; \$1,864, Argentina; \$36, Bolivia; \$1,864, Argentina; \$36, Bolivia.	POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN—1,050 lbs., \$592, Portugal.
ACID, CITRIC—110 lbs., \$82, Argentina; 50 lbs., \$35, Colombia; 2,300 lbs., \$1,495, Argentina; 1,614 lbs., \$1,077, Uruguay; 110 lbs., \$82, Colombia.	DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$500, France; \$5,242, Italy; \$280, Japan; \$501, Canada; \$225, Argentina; \$950, Uruguay; \$259, England; \$2,655, Brazil; \$30, Colombia; \$8,600, Argentina; \$1,000, England; \$29, Cuba.	QUEBRACHO—465,720 lbs., \$40,750, Japan.
ACID, LACTIC—1,964 lbs., \$600, Argentina; 10 lbs., \$8, England; 122 lbs., \$79, Chile.	EPSOM SALTS—2,900 lbs., \$88, Mexico; 7,890 lbs., \$381, Argentina; 431 lbs., \$24, Uruguay; 13,600 lbs., \$800, Brazil; 1,341 lbs., \$55, Colombia.	QUICKSILVER—2,670 lbs., \$2,894, Netherlands; 19,300 lbs., \$14,475, England.
ACID, MURIATIC—760 lbs., \$28, Brazil; 120 lbs., \$13, Colombia; 4,395 lbs., \$264, Dutch East Indies.	ETHER—\$384, Cuba.	QUININE—\$50, Jamaica; \$25, Canada; \$2,778, Mexico; \$1,089, Brazil.
ACID, OXALIC—7 lbs., \$5, Argentina; 1,102 lbs., \$660, Argentina; 220 lbs., \$132, Uruguay.	ETHER SULPHURIC—\$25, Argentina; \$13, Chile.	ROOTS AND HERBS—\$3,090, Russia in Europe; \$1,822, Japan; \$714, England; \$3,822, Mexico; \$117, British India; \$2,891, England; \$5,034, Brazil; \$24, Colombia; \$265, New Zealand; \$66, Argentina; \$26, Chile.
ACID, PICRIC—876,745 lbs., \$665,551, France; 4 lbs., \$10, Argentina.	FLAVORING EXTRACT—\$7,168, England; \$165, Mexico; \$14, Newfoundland; \$352, Argentina; \$11, Norway; \$8,452, England; \$59, Hayti; \$21, Colombia; \$106, Australia; \$55, Cuba; \$342, Chile.	SALTPETER—501 lbs., \$148, Mexico; 2,326 lbs., \$690, Argentina.
ACID, PYROGALLIC—3 lbs., \$5, Azores; 300 lbs., \$510, England.	FORMALDEHYDE—10,913 lbs., \$1,232, France; 40 lbs., \$6, Mexico; 450 lbs., \$65, British South Africa; 11,200 lbs., \$2,232, England; 66 lbs., \$14, Brazil; 6,600 lbs., \$778, Dutch East Indies; 4,250 lbs., \$560, Australia; 101 lbs., \$23, Chile; 134 lbs., \$33, Uruguay.	SODA ASH—112,200 lbs., \$7,854, Italy; 33,900 lbs., \$987, Norway; 11,462 lbs., \$386, Argentina; 4,367 lbs., \$125, Colombia; 280 lbs., \$8, Panama; 6,114 lbs., \$245, Mexico; 45,000 lbs., 1,300, Norway; 3,340 lbs., \$117, Dutch East Indies; 1,600 lbs., \$80, Newfoundland; 128,956 lbs., \$4,193, Argentina.
ACID, SALICYLATE—1,120 lbs., \$1,456, England; 40 lbs., \$70, Argentina.	GLUCOSE—700 lbs., \$22, Canada; 2,713 lbs., \$85, Newfoundland; 20,340 lbs., \$550, Cuba; 203,400 lbs., \$5,502, Argentina; 70,000 lbs., \$1,950, Greece; 5,136 lbs., \$136, Brazil; 20,340 lbs., \$550, New Zealand; 8,179 lbs., \$243, Chile.	SODA, CAUSTIC—1,266,800 lbs., \$35,653, France; 135,499 lbs., \$7,017, Italy; 67,500 lbs., \$2,700, Argentina; 3,375 lbs., \$126, Colombia; 480 lbs., \$72, Japan; 2,079 lbs., \$91, Honduras; 90,299 lbs., \$3,345, Mexico; 197,886 lbs., \$6,967, Argentina; 7,920 lbs., \$317, Uruguay; 30,420 lbs., \$1,348, British India; 481,950 lbs., \$25,548, France; 21,555 lbs., \$868, Greece; 9,330 lbs., \$360, England; 160,064 lbs., \$3,972, Brazil; 7,630 lbs., \$332, Colombia; 390,524 lbs., \$17,113, Dutch East Indies; 2,140 lbs., \$88, Cuba; 7,806 lbs., \$300, Argentina.
ACID, SULPHURIC—50 lbs., \$2, Jamaica; 25,066 lbs., \$1,160, Brazil; 376 lbs., \$33, Colombia; 4,486 lbs., \$266, Dutch East Indies; 750 lbs., \$48, Australia; 108 lbs., \$11, New Zealand.	GLYCERIN—28,000 lbs., \$10,360, England; 130 lbs., \$51, Salvador; 447 lbs., \$208, Argentina; 546 lbs., \$337, Colombia; 100 lbs., \$49, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., \$2,100, Argentina; 4,000 lbs., \$2,140, England; 180 lbs., \$111, Colombia; 50 lbs., \$30, Danish West Indies; 2,210 lbs., \$974, Chile.	SODA, SAL—23,625 lbs., \$618, Dutch East Indies.
ACID, TARTARIC—25 lbs., \$18, Colombia; 100 lbs., \$79, Mexico; 474 lbs., \$360, Newfoundland; 500 lbs., \$338, Colombia; 95 lbs., \$75, Ecuador.	HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—\$41, Mexico; \$30, Australia.	SODIUM BICARBONATE—300 lbs., \$9, Colombia; 696 lbs., \$16, Mexico; 4,000 lbs., \$73, British West Indies; 345 lbs., \$8, Hayti; 37 lbs., \$23, Colombia; 4,774 lbs., \$1,191, Netherlands; 4,958 lbs., \$1,199, England; 240 lbs., \$8, Chile.
ALCOHOL—761,178 gals., \$250,603, France; 1,087, 85 gals., \$269,083, France; 20,507 gals., \$6,476, Greece; 20 gals., \$18, Colombia; 70 gals., \$50, British India; 4,119 gals., \$3,400, Australia.	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$480, Mexico; \$5, Newfoundland; \$49, British India; \$70, Argentina; \$4,027, England; \$434, Brazil; \$21, Colombia; \$95, Australia; \$80, Cuba; \$192, Chile.	SODIUM BICROMATE—1,350 lbs., \$432, Mexico; 11,615 lbs., \$3,355, Argentina.
ALCOHOL, WOOD—4,848 gals., \$3,588, France; 40 gals., \$300, Colombia.	IODINE—\$5, Chile.	SODIUM CYANIDE—24,100 lbs., \$13,421, Mexico; 500 lbs., \$135, Dutch West Indies; 23 lbs., \$16, Brazil; 5,200 lbs., \$2,598, Mexico.
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$1,395, Netherlands.	LEAD ACETATE—\$40, British South Africa; \$60, Brazil.	SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—24,795 lbs., \$527, Netherlands; 30,000 lbs., \$725, Brazil.
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—\$7,607, Argentina; \$130, Uruguay; \$221, Mexico.	LEAD, SUGAR—\$2, Colombia.	SODIUM NITRATE—6,050 lbs., \$330, Brazil.
AMMONIA, AQUA—\$11, Colombia; \$14, Argentina; \$8, Brazil.	LIME CHLORIDE—\$700, Uruguay; \$4,878, Argentina; \$1,556, Uruguay; \$48, Colombia.	SODIUM PHOSPHATE—40 lbs., \$9, Colombia.
AMMONIA NITRATE—\$26,921, France.	OPIUM—\$12, Jamaica; \$133, Uruguay; \$7, Brazil; \$137, Colombia.	SODIUM SALICYLATE—330 lbs., \$602, Argentina; 1,140 lbs., \$1,955, England; 2,000 lbs., \$3,000, England; 357 lbs., \$640, Brazil.
AMMONIAC, SAL—1,250 lbs., \$199, Mexico; 167 lbs., \$15, Newfoundland; 25 lbs., \$3, Danish West Indies; 500 lbs., \$60, Argentina.	PALM OIL—1,490 lbs., \$175, Brazil.	SODIUM SALTS—\$60, Japan; \$1,100, England; \$343, Mexico; \$103, Uruguay; \$739, Greece; \$2,186, Brazil; \$27, Colombia; \$810, Dutch East Indies; \$5,758, Australia; \$2,038, New Zealand; \$66, Argentina.
ARSENIC—\$15, Brazil.	PEPPERMINT OIL—1,260 lbs., \$2,922, France; 236 lbs., \$662, Netherlands; 1,990 lbs., \$3,570, England.	SODIUM, SILICATE—3,909 lbs., Colombia; 4,500 lbs., \$100, Greece; 18,003 lbs., \$435, Cuba; 6,400 lbs., \$65, Argentina.
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$8, Mexico.	PERFUMERY—\$179, Russia in Europe; \$10, Jamaica; \$203, Japan; \$320, Greece; \$4,900, Netherlands; \$25,038, England; \$221, Hayti; \$1,865, Brazil; \$218, Chile; \$364, Colombia; \$48,632, Dutch East Indies; \$6,188, Australia; \$9,887, New Zealand; \$130, England; \$112, Cuba; \$31, Danish West Indies; \$2,147, Argentina; \$119, Bolivia; \$179, Chile; \$30, Uruguay.	SODIUM SULPHATE—428 lbs., \$12, Mexico.
BORAX—\$10,564, England; \$7,723, England; \$7,464, England; \$79, Brazil; \$29, Colombia; \$99, Dutch East Indies; \$22, Chile.	PETROLEUM JELLY—\$952, England; \$270, Argentina; \$23, Colombia; \$185, Peru; \$330, Uruguay; \$1,361, Japan; \$37, Newfoundland; \$342, Argentina; \$678, British India; \$800, Netherlands; \$4,234, England; \$1,720, Brazil; \$100, Colombia; \$290, Dutch East Indies; \$759, Australia; \$246, Argentina.	SODIUM SULPHIDE—5,972 lbs., \$212, Brazil.
BROMINE—\$1,114, Switzerland; \$9, Argentina; \$21, Australia.	POTASSIUM BICROMATE—12,993 lbs., \$5,236, Argentina; 7,183 lbs., \$2,672, Brazil.	SULPHUR—4 tons, \$154, Cuba; 150 tons, \$3,168, Brazil; 32 tons, \$923, Argentina.
CALCIUM CARBIDE—209,000 lbs., \$7,125, Argentina; 2,000 lbs., \$60, Colombia; 169,600 lbs., \$5,728, Mexico; 139,400 lbs., \$4,225, Argentina; 1,000 lbs., \$35, Colombia; 4,400 lbs., \$150, Straits Settlements; 1,600 lbs., \$70, Dutch East Indies; 24,000 lbs., \$2,180, Cuba; 342,100 lbs., \$11,658, Argentina.	POTASSIUM CHLORATE—100,250 lbs., \$42,767, England; 5,507 lbs., \$2,965, Argentina; 1,573	SPONGES—3,340 lbs., \$1,730, Netherlands; 631 lbs., \$620, Brazil; 18 lbs., \$15, Dutch East Indies.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$964, England; \$60, Cuba.		VEGETABLE WAX—167 lbs., \$35, Uruguay.
CASTOR OIL—1,558 gals., \$1,893, Norway; 100 gals., \$151, Salvador; 58 gals., \$97, Colombia.		ZINC OXIDE—22,500 lbs., \$2,250, France; 179,200 lbs., \$18,032, England; 23,100 lbs., \$2,772, France; 36,300 lbs., \$3,106, Canada; 100 lbs., \$10, Costa Rica; 10,200 lbs., \$1,033, Newfoundland; 661 lbs., \$117, Argentina; 7,350 lbs., \$662, Greece; 2,230 lbs., \$266, Brazil; 722 lbs., \$103, Colombia; 84,175 lbs., \$13,209, Dutch East Indies.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$50, Colombia.		
CHLOROFORM—\$2,324, France; \$268, Russia in Europe; \$1,028, Switzerland; \$223, Brazil.		
COCAINUT OIL—\$728, Brazil; \$87, Colombia; 1,426 lbs., \$245, Brazil.		
COCA BUTTER—\$1,964, Japan; \$893, New Zealand.		
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—\$276, Argentina.		
COPPER SULPHATE—403,984 lbs., \$39,500,		

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 13 to November 18, 1916

ACIDS—

- 18 bbls., cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.
- 20 csk., cresylic, McKesson & Robbins, Manchester.
- 5 drs., cresylic, F. Hemingway & Son, Manchester.
- 56 bbls., tartaric, Bayard & Co., London.
- 10 kegs, 12 cs., citric, G. Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 100 csk., oxalic, Creney & Rogers, Christiania.

ALBUMEN—

- 5 cs., S. Heine & Sons, Bordeaux.
- 8 cs., Chas. Reisig, Liverpool.
- 50 cs., egg, Irving National Bank, Iloilo.

ALCOHOL—35 cs., Carr Bros., Puerto Mexico.

ALUM—

- 160 bbls., ground, Chas. Tennent & Co., Manchester.

ARGOLS—

- 287 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Buenos Ayres.
- 145 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Catania.

BARK—

- 34 bs., 3 bs., siftings, Cohen & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 73 bgs., medicinal, W. R. Grace & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- 21 bs., cinchona, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam.
- 37 bs., cinchona, P. E. Anderson & Co., Rotterdam.

CAMPHOR—

- 25 cs., National Bank South Africa, London.

CASEINE—

- 200 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Inc., La Rochelle.
- 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., La Rochelle.
- 119 bgs., Warehouse, Mercantile Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—

- 1 cse., G. Grenner, London.

CHINIDINE—

- 5 cs., Niagara Electro Chemical Co., Rotterdam.

CITRATE LIME—

- 11 csk., 5 pipes, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

COCAINE—

- 2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, South Pacific.

COCOA BUTTER—

- 11 bgs., National City Bank of New York, Rotterdam.

COPRA—

- 5,766 sacks, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.

CREAM OF TARTAR—

- 3 kegs, G. Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—

- 80 cs., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.

DISINFECTANT FLUID—

- 10 csk., McKesson & Robbins, Manchester.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

- 10 csk., cudbear, Oakes Manufacturing Co., London.
- 44 chests, indigo, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
- 9 pgs., indigo South & Central American Co., Puerto Mexico.
- 2 bs., indigo, G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Mexico.

ESSENTIAL OILS—

- 2 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London.
- 4 cs., Cia Morana, Marseilles.
- 1 cs., Frame & Co., Marseilles.
- 20 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.

- 14 cs., Dodbe & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
- 1 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Marseilles.

- 7 pipes, Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
- 15 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
- 50 boxes, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.

- 30 cs., L. Schepp & Co., Kingston.
- 25 cs., Lehn & Fink, Catania.
- 200 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Catania.

- 50 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Messina.
- 365 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina.

- 16 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Messina.
- 50 cs., Bank of New York Hongkong.

- 50 cs., Schultz & Ruckgaber, Hongkong.
- 150 cs., A. Chiris, Hongkong.

- 2 cs., C. L. Huisking, Rotterdam.
- 7 cs., L. A. De Vries, Rotterdam.

- 50 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Hongkong.
- 25 cs., Irving National Bank, Messina.

- 200 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.

GALL NUTS—

- 250 cs., National Park Bank, Shanghai.

GELATIN—

- 52 cs., Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.

GLYCERIN—

- 102 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Rotterdam.
- 50 drs., Harshow, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam.

GUMS—

- 271 bgs., arabic, 565 bgs., tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.

- 48 bgs., tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

- 1 bg., dry chicle, M. Garcia, Vera Cruz.
- 463 bgs., chicle, W. Wrigley, Jr., & Co., Vera Cruz.

- 300 bgs., chicle, J. A. Chin, Vera Cruz.

HERBS—

- 20 bgs., Lazard Freres, Genoa.
- 11 bgs., Murray & Nickel Manufacturing Co., Genoa.

JUICES—

- 49 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 30 csk., lime, Middleton & Co., Port Spain.

- 5 csk., lime, F. S. Maynard & Con, Dominica.
- 39 csk., lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

- 6 csk., lime, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica.
- 200 csk., lime, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica.

- 1 csk., lime, R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.

LEAVES—

- 40 bs., senna, Peek & Velsor, London.
- 300 bs., senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

- 9 bs., bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.

LEECHES—

- 2 cs., blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LICORICE—

- 50 cs., juice, W. R. Grace & Co., Catania.

LYCOPodium—

- 6 cs., A. Stallman, London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

- 79 cs., medicine, T. Nevin, London.
- 9 cs., drugs, Elson & Brewer, Bordeaux.

- 1 cs., drugs, R. Fabien & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 1 bx., drugs, Consul General Colombia, Rio de Janeiro.

MERCURY—

- 1 dr., G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 16 drs., Harburger & Stack, Vera Cruz.

NAPHTHALENE—

- 35 csk., Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.

NOVOCAIN—

- 9 cs., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam.

OILS—

- 15 bbls., codliver, Schieffelin & Co., Bergen.
- 298 csk., creosote, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester.

- 6 drs., linoleo, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 25 bbls., codliver, Ozomulsion Co., Bergen.

- 50 bbls., codliver, American Express Co., Bergen.
- 1 dr., pine oil, American Trading Co., London.

- 200 csk., creosote, T. D. Downing & Co., Manchester.
- 4 cs., bay, Irving National Bank, St. Lucia.

- 100 cs., peanut, Lamont, Corliss Co., Rotterdam.
- 100 cs., aniseed, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Hongkong.

- 643 tons, 10 cwts., cocoanut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Cebu.

PERFUMERY—

- 9 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
- 1 cs., Hempstead & Son, Bordeaux.

- 28 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
- 23 cs., pharmaceutical products, E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux.

- 149 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
- 60 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Bordeaux.

- 62 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM CRYSTALS—

- 4 cs., Tornabell Co., Havana.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—

- 600 bgs., Bohm & Haas, Buenos Ayres.

ROOTS—

- 1 cse., ipecac, Piza, Nephews & Co., Panama.
- 7 bs., sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bn, Tampico.

- 31 bbls., carcaparilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
- 52 bgs., chicle, J. Medina & Co., Tampico.

- 3 bgs., chicle, D. L. Bretzfelder & Bn, Tampico.
- 11 bgs., chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Vera Cruz.

- 73 bgs., canagaria, Brown Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 4 bgs., medicinal, Murray Nickel Manufacturing Co., Genoa.

- 3 bs., ipecac, American Trading Co., Cartagena.

SEED—

- 272 bgs., coriander, Stallman & Co., London.

SPICES—

- 50 csk., ginger, Booth & Co., Hongkong.
- 60 csk., ginger, Lazard Freres, Hongkong.

- 25 csk., cinnamon, Busk & Daniels, Manila.

SPONGES—

- 37 bs., The Carbondell Sponge Co., London.
- 8 bs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

- 253 bs., Leouis, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
- 156 bs., D. Davis & Co., Nassau.

SULPHUR—

- 60 csk., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.

TARTAR—

- 434 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

TERPINOL—

- 1 dr., W. J. Bush & Co., London.

WAX—

- 40 bgs., ceresin, W. Parsons, London.
- 28 bgs., bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

- 32 bgs., bees, G. Schumann, Tampico.
- 9 bgs., bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.

- 17 bgs., bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
- 9 bgs., bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.

- 10 bgs., carnauba, L. Hageners & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- 60 bgs., bees L. Hageners & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

NEW DYE CONCERN IN THE WEST

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 20—The Independence Aniline and Refining Company, with headquarters at Independence, Mo., has been incorporated under the laws of South Dakota for \$1,000,000, and, according to the incorporators, will engage in the manufacture of aniline dyes and by-products. Dr. Paul Seidenhofer, a German dye chemist, is associated with the company. The company is said to hold 4,880 acres of land in Garfield county, Colorado, containing deposits of hydro-carbon rock which furnishes the basis for the manufacture of aniline dyes. The rock resembles coal and is mined in the same way.

NEW DRUG CHAIN IN YOUNGSTOWN, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, November 20—The recently incorporated Reed Drug Company is planning the establishment of a chain of drug stores in the city, having already acquired five stores. Main offices will be at 1517 Market street, in which the original Reed store was located, with C. G. Reed, president and general manager of the company, in charge. C. G. and A. J. Reed, the leading spirits in the company, came to Youngstown about five years ago and engaged in the drug business. The new company has three motor trucks and a motorcycle for delivery purposes, and intends to do business throughout in an up-to-date manner.

INFORMATION WANTED

"Mentholated Tar Ointment"—One of our subscribers would like to know the name and address of the manufacturer of the preparation by this name. He says it has a glossy black color with an odor of Menthol and retails for one dollar. Perhaps some of our subscribers could give us this information. Kindly address the ERA Price List, No. 3 Park Place, New York.

PREDICTS END OF GERMAN DOMINATION IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21—H. J. Avery, an American representative in Paris of a New York chemical house, while in Washington recently predicted that it will be found that Germany has lost forever its foreign markets in the manufacture of chemicals. "Not only have the manufacturers of the United States taken up the production of chemicals," said Mr. Avery, "but France has discovered substitutes for chemicals which will hereafter take the place of the German-made articles. The commercial importance of these products is such that French manufacturers are losing no time in reaching the markets of the world. Some French capitalists are now figuring on building a factory for the manufacture of chemicals somewhere in the Eastern part of the United States."

U. S. BUYS \$170,713 WORTH OF CARTAGENA IPECAC

Cartagena ipecac is one of the principal articles of export from the port of that name in Colombia. Shipments of ipecac fell off in 1914, but came up again in 1915, when \$170,713 worth was sold to the United States, which is the largest importer from there. In 1914 the United States took only \$43,151 worth. All other countries took only a few thousand dollars' worth last year.

American patent medicines have a large sale in Cartagena and surrounding territory. One of the principal items of import from the United States is caustic soda, which is used in soap manufacturing.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The United Drug Company of Massachusetts reports for the five months ended June 30 last: Gross earnings, \$5,039,018; expenses, \$4,022,536; net earnings, \$1,016,482; other income, \$129,130; total income, \$1,145,613; sundry deductions \$43,593; net income, \$1,102,019; taxes, etc., \$110,274; net profit, \$991,745. The combined balance sheet as of June 30 last shows total assets and liabilities of \$2,488,694.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company proved to the satisfaction of the Board of General Appraisers that salts of antimony were of the kind held recently to be dutiable at 15 per cent as "chemical and medicinal compounds, mixtures, and salts." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent as "antimony oxide, salts, and compounds of."

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE EMBARGO REMOVED

The French Government has removed the prohibition on exports of carbon tetrachloride from France.

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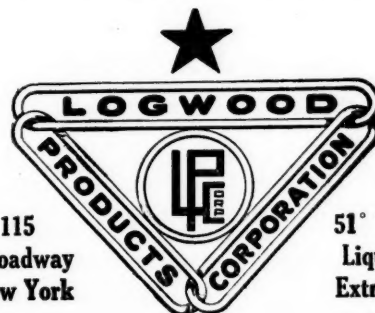
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ALIZARIN DYES SOON TO BE TURNED OUT BY FEDERAL PLANT IN KINGSPORT, TENN.

Concern Has Perfected Commercial Processes and Will Offer Variety of Colors—A Mark of Progress in American Synthetic Color Industry

Alizarin dyes made by American chemists from American raw materials will shortly be offered to the textile trade by the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation of New York, whose plant at Kingsport, Tenn., is now able to make these on a commercial scale. And thus will another step have been taken in the upbuilding of a self-contained American dye industry that will successfully meet the competition of the world after the war.

A special writer of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who visited Kingsport, makes this interesting announcement and incidentally he describes the boom town of Kingsport, which rivals the romantic mining camps of California gold fever days, though animated by a different spirit, that of American industry.

"One year ago," he says, "the town had a cement plant and brick works. Today it has, in addition, the great factory of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, the big plant of the Kingsport Extract Company, which makes chestnut extract for tanning, the Kingsport tannery, the almost completed plant of the Kingsport Pulp Corporation, the Kingsport Gas Corporation, the Kingsport Electric Light and Power Company and a number of local public service concerns. A large packing house is about to be erected, and by the time this is finished the town will have a remarkable chain of industries designed to supplement each other, to a large extent, so that the finished product or the by-product of one will be the raw material of its neighbor, and so on in an endless chain. To cap it all, the town seems destined to figure importantly in the development of American coal-tar colors and drugs."

More than seven acres of buildings have been erected at Kingsport by the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation. More than 800,000 pounds of dyestuffs and 350,000 pounds of high explosives are said to have been shipped during the construction. An electrolytic plant constructed to produce twenty tons of caustic soda and twenty tons of chlorine daily is another feature of the industry.

Apparatus installed and processes put into operation for the manufacture of these products which the company is now making:

Chlorbenzol	Muriatic acid
Caustic soda	Paradichlorbenzol
Orthodichlorbenzol	Paranitrochlorbenzol
Orthonitrochlorbenzol	Sulphur black
Dinitrophenol	Sulphur browns
Nitrobenzol	Orthonitrotoluol
Dinitrobenzol	Dinitritoluol
Paranitrotoluol	Trinitrotoluol (T. N. T.)
Aniline oil	Bismarck brown
Toluidine	Chrysoidine
Metaphenylenediamine	Direct browns (cotton)
Metatoluylenediamine	Direct yellows (cotton)
Acid yellows (wool)	Acid scarlets (wool)
Acid orange (wool)	

Apparatus is being installed and assembled for the manufacture of these products:

Alizarin black	Paranitraniline
Alizarin blue	Direct blacks (cotton)
Alizarin brown	Direct blues (cotton)
Alizarin red	Acid blacks (wool)
(for Turkey red)	Fast cotton blues
Acid blues (wool)	(indigo substitutes)
Acid violets (wool)	Nicholson blue
Betanaphthol	Fuchsine
Developing blacks (cotton)	

In addition to these, the company is about ready to offer fast colors on wool for blues, blacks and others by the after-chroming method. All these products, for which apparatus is being installed, are now being worked in the laboratory on a semi-manufacturing scale and will be regularly manufactured as soon as the equipment is provided. Other chemicals, including pharmaceutical products, are being developed and are almost ready for manufacture. One of these is "H" acid, otherwise known as Amidonaphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, which will make possible the manufacture of lanacyl violet B, lanacyl blue B B, and palatine black. Finally, a nitric acid plant, sixteen tons a

day, is being built, and a sulphuric acid plant is probable before long.

"There is nothing of the amateur about the proposition," says the Public Ledger investigator. "The thirty-five chemists and the thousand or so workmen under Dr. Hebden are literally turning out real American coal-tar dyes by the ton, and doing it by their own methods applied to coal-tar crudes produced in this country. The first dye made here was sulphur black, and the company's list of "thiomeld" colors now includes browns and bronzes. To make these, chlorbenzol produced in the company's own chlorine plant is subjected to the action of acids under heat and then treated with an alkali. The resulting product is a heavy mass of paste, vivid yellow in color and of a pungent odor, which is known as a sodium salt of dinitrophenol.

"This paste is sold as a dye-producing material, but the bulk of it is used right in the plant, where it is reduced to pure dinitrophenol, which in turn is treated with quite common chemicals and so converted into sulphur black. The scale on which this is done may be gathered from the fact that ten tons of sulphur colors can be made daily. It is interesting to note that the same process which makes dinitrophenol, a dye material, can be carried one step further to produce trinitrophenol, an explosive, better known as picric acid.

"The Federal plant is making no picric acid at present, but it is making daily about ten tons of trinitrotoluol, the T. N. T. of Europe's battlefields. This explosive is made precisely as a dyestuff is made—by nitrating toluol. As produced here it is virtually chemically pure, and it is crystallized out of the liquor as a yellowish powder somewhat like granulated sugar. The waste liquor from the filter presses is caught in outdoor settling tanks and enough T. N. T. is recovered there to make the process nearly one hundred per cent efficient. The spent acid from these tanks is to be used in making chemicals from native mineral deposits like dolomite.

"Sulphur colors and T. N. T. by no means exhaust the list of products. The azo plant is now turning out three to five tons daily of coloring matter for cotton and wool. Bismarck brown and chrysoidine are wheeled out by the barrowload and they are dried 800 pounds at a time. Reds are to be added soon to the azo list.

"Aniline is another product. Nitrobenzol is treated with acids, in combination with iron filings, and aniline oil is produced. This oil, by acid combinations, produces a range of colors, and it is interesting to recall that the first coal-tar color, Perkin's mauve, was produced from aniline sulphate in England in 1856.

"It has been persistently asserted that America could not make alizarin colors, so that the work here along those lines is of the first importance. These colors run the whole gamut of shades, but the reds are perhaps the best known. The first tests in the laboratory here were successful, and the evidence is at hand in the shape of the colors actually made.

"A work of the magnitude accomplished in Kingsport during the last year must have a personality behind it. That personality is Doctor Hebden, general manager of the plant, chemist, textile expert and human dynamo. Doctor Hebden, a graduate of Brown, has had thirty years' experience in the dye and textile industries, and he has done work in the color plants of the European Continent. His chemical knowledge is supplemented by firsthand knowledge of textile manufacture and the needs of textile mills.

MEDICINAL MANUFACTURERS AT HEARING ON RAILROAD REGULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products will send representatives to join those from other interests affected by the railroads, including shippers, bankers, railroad executives and economists, who have signified their intention of appearing before the joint Congressional committee authorized to conduct an inquiry into the problems of railroad regulation. The hearings are to begin at Washington, today, and a tentative program of hearings to be held in the various principal cities of the United States has been outlined.

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